

plot as unimportant and said, "All leaders have enemies. No one can live for 200 years. He will die when God wills."

bars but did apply to theaters. The council was asked by the Health Ministry for the ruling after widespread confusion followed the coming into force of the new law last week.

Havana Silent on Allegations

OAS Unit Urges Cuba to End Rights Violations

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The Inter-American Human Rights Commission has appealed to Cuba to take immediate steps to end what it called "cruel, inhuman and degrading" treatment of political prisoners.

In a report, the commission said that numerous communications from individuals and organizations provide a "solid basis" for the belief that Cuba treats its political prisoners with "complete disdain."

Charges received by the commission allege that prisoners in Cuba are often victimized by extreme physical and psychological cruelty, lack of medical assistance and adequate food. They allege degrading conditions, forced labor, solitary confinement, prohibition of visits and measures to force acceptance of political indoctrination.

The commission declined to identify the sources of the complaints.

The body, a branch of the Organization of American States, said it had forwarded many complaints about prisoner mistreatment to the Cuban government but never received a reply. The regime of Fidel Castro withdrew from the OAS but the Cuban state is technically still a member.

In accordance with the commission's regulations, when a government ignores inquiries

about inhumane acts, "it presumes the allegations to be true."

The panel said it is sending a copy of the 63-page report to Havana in hopes of persuading Cuba to take remedial measures. Among the recommendations are an end to "cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment" of prisoners, complete separation of political and common criminals, a system of vigilance to guard against prisoner mistreatment and guarantees of a fair trial.

The report is the first by the commission on Cuba in six years. It was completed last month, too late for consideration by the current OAS General Assembly meeting in Chile.

In a speech to the OAS meeting last week, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said the report "confirms our worst image of Cuban behavior."

Reign of Terror Keeps Paraguayans Silent

ASUNCION, Paraguay, June 13 (UPI).—Rights advocates in Paraguay were too frightened to send a representative to the Santiago meeting.

Their absence underlines the plight of victims of political repression in a small country out of the spotlight of world attention.

In Chile, the interest created abroad by the Marxist coalition

government of the late President Salvador Allende, and the violence of the military coup that toppled him, have maintained concern over rights.

The political and economic weight of Brazil, the largest country in Latin America, has helped draw attention to rights violations by the 18-year military government there. In Argentina, the rise and fall of Peronism and the bloody struggle between rightist and leftist terrorists are well known abroad. To some extent, Uruguay's long democratic tradition has helped dramatize rights violations under the military-controlled government there in the last three years.

Suffered in Anonymity

But in Paraguay, political dissidents have almost always suffered repression in anonymity.

Under the 22-year presidency of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, Paraguay remains Latin America's most durable dictatorship—one that has lasted so long that most Paraguayans were not even born when the general took power.

Repression here comes in waves, sometimes reaching high tide, sometimes receding. In recent months, detentions have been numerous and charges of brutality widespread.

The rights commission and some diplomatic sources estimate that there are now 1,000 political prisoners. Most of them have not been officially charged and are not permitted lawyers.

In the last six weeks, at least two prisoners were tortured to death—a student, Mario Scherer, and a 65-year-old newspaper vendor, Mario Aramandina.

There is no guerrilla movement in Paraguay and the tiny Communist party is virtually inactive, according to diplomatic sources and legislators.

Among the more prominent prisoners are the leaders of a U.S. project aimed at providing medical, economic and legal help to Paraguay's 80,000 Indians. The project's leader, Miguel Chase Sardi, a 53-year-old anthropologist, has been tortured and has been in prison since December without charges.

Tortured to Talk

The refugees were terrified to talk yesterday because they were warned that if their stories appeared in the local press, they would be killed. Only two newspapers here reported the abduction—the English-language Buenos Aires Herald in a lead story on the front page and La Nación in a short report published on Page 5.

UN Region Director Roberto Muller said that the Argentine government had placed guards on all hotels lodging UN refugees. There are about 11,000 refugees here registered with the UN out of a total refugee population estimated at 25,000.

The UN said it had been informed officially by the Argentine government that neither the police, the armed forces nor any other security organization had been involved in the incident which the Argentine authorities said they deplored.

The abduction of the men, all of them Chileans or Uruguayans, apart from the Paraguayan-born administrator of one of the hotels—who was apparently taken and beaten up because he protested the raids—follows the kidnapping and murder of five other exiles, including two prominent Uruguayan politicians, and the former Bolivian president, Gen. Juan Jose Torres.

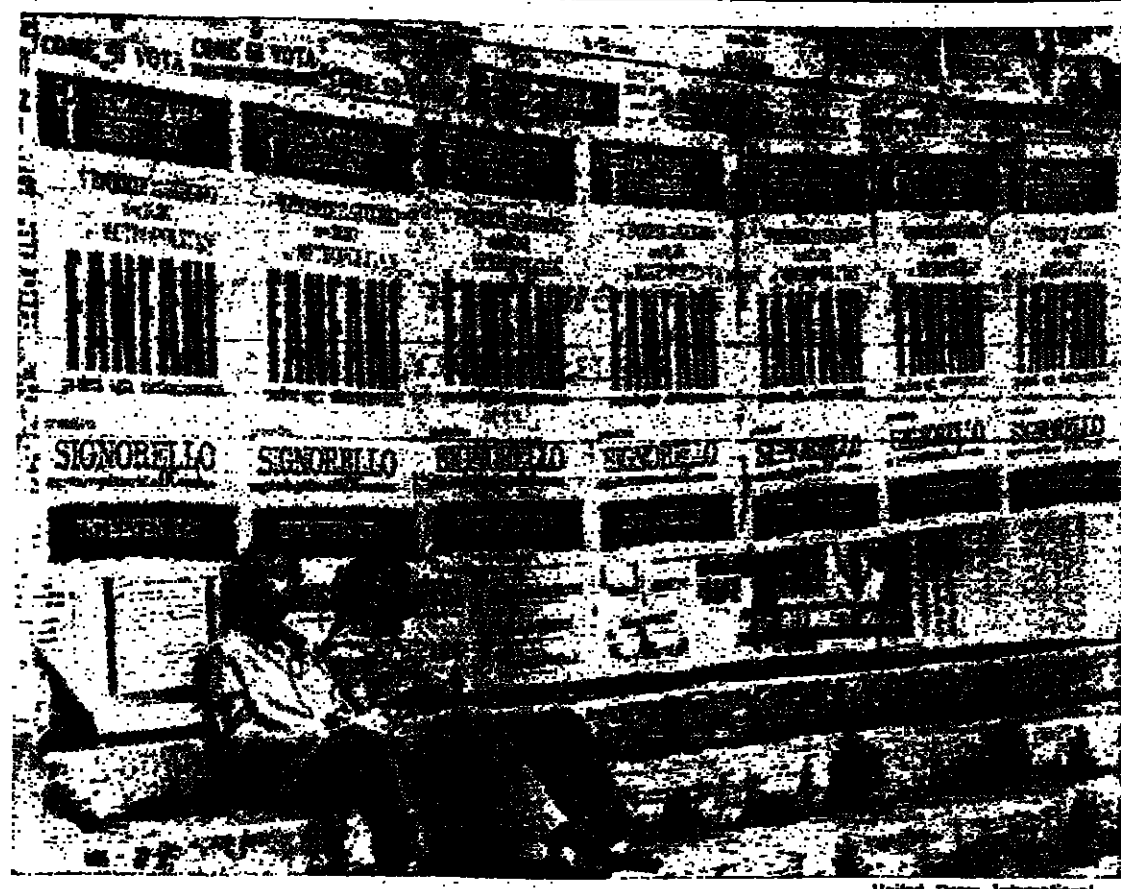
The Uruguayans were found murdered on May 21 and Gen. Torres on June 2.

7 More Murdered
BUENOS AIRES, June 13 (AP).—Gunmen assassinated a navy lieutenant and six bodies were discovered south of Buenos Aires today.

Police sources reported the latest violence but there was no confirmation by the military government of President Jorge Videla, who has imposed censorship on the local news media.

Beauty and the Beasts

MANILA, June 13 (Reuters).—The north Philippines town of Candelaria yesterday announced a beauty contest that will help get rid of rats. Each contestant must produce 20,000 rats to qualify for the finals.



Posters in Rome advertise a weekend rally held by the Christian Democratic party.

Christian Democrats' Requests Heeded

U.S. Aides Explain Stand on Italian Voting

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI).—The State Department's policy of taking a strong public stance against Communist participation in the Italian government was adopted last fall in part because of encouragement by Christian Democratic party leaders, according to administration officials.

The officials noted that the State Department has refrained for the last two months from further public comment, also partly because of the Christian Democrats, who felt that the strategy was backfiring.

Aides to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that he had wanted all along to avoid making this a public issue but that his hand was forced by misperceptions of the administration's position, by unauthorized disclosure and by his own desire to make European allies face up to the question of Communist participation in their governments.

Italy will hold general elections for two days beginning next Sunday, with speculation centering on whether the Communist party will gain sufficient strength to form or become part of a coalition government.

The aides portrayed Mr. Kissinger's position as essentially one of reaction to the developing situation in Italy and not actively carrying out an anti-Communist campaign. "But once the question was asked, we had to make absolutely clear that there was no change in our assessment of the effects of the Communists' coming to power, a high State Department official said.

Several senior officials insisted that the two-month-long silence did not represent a backing away from the belief that Communist entry into government would have a devastating effect on the future of NATO.

Some middle-level State Department officials and congressional aides, on the other hand, expressed the view that Mr. Kissinger was now trying to have it both ways. As an official put it, "He's said on many occasions that he didn't want to talk about the internal affairs of other nations. He said he didn't want to meddle in the Italian elections, and he did it anyway."

Mr. Kissinger has come in for

heavy criticism in recent months for his handling of the Italian issue, including attacks from advisers to Jimmy Carter, the leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination.

All of the administration officials interviewed, however, gave basically the same account of the evolution of Mr. Kissinger's public position on the Italian Communist party.

Gains Last June

After the local elections in Italy last June, when the Communists scored substantial victories, the administration made no public comment. Press stories began to appear in Italy and the United States suggesting that the administration was rethinking its attitude toward Communist participation in power and preparing to deal with them.

By late summer, a number of Christian Democrats contacted the U.S. Embassy in Rome and the State Department to enquire about the administration's position and to ask why it was not saying anything publicly.

"They did not ask us to carry out a campaign in their behalf, only to make our position clear," an official said. These contacts were not made through official government channels, but on an individual basis.

"All they were asking us to do is what Henry had already decided to do on his own—to change the meaning that was being attributed to our silence," another high State Department official explained.

Between the late summer and mid-March, however, the administration volunteered only one public comment about the consequences of a Communist party victory in the forthcoming elections. That was an interview given by Ambassador John Volpe to an Italian magazine.

Haig Initiative

The only other volunteered public statement by Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., commander of the Atlantic alliance forces, was issued on his own initiative, officials insisted, and was not authorized by the State Department. Gen. Haig was reported to have said that Communist participation in the Italian government would be "unacceptable."

Early in January, The New York Times reported, and it was subsequently confirmed, that the Central Intelligence Agency had funneled at least \$5 million in cash payments to individuals and Communist leaders since Dec. 8.

In subsequent months, Mr. Kissinger actively lobbied European leaders and U.S. diplomats in private conversations and told newsmen on a not-for-attribution basis of the dangers of Communist successes in Italy.

In mid-March, Mr. Kissinger made his only volunteered speech on the subject, stating that Communist-dominated governments would weaken Western economic and political solidarity and collective defense.

Furor in Europe

Mr. Kissinger's private and public statements created a furor in Italy and in many West European countries.

At about the same time, a high official said, "several Christian Democrats came to us and said that now your position is clear, you don't have to say it anymore and we were already thinking along the same lines."

Another official explained that the Communists were having a field day with Kissinger's interferences and a number of Christian Democratic leaders came to us and said lay off.

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UN Conference Adjourns

Habitat Talks Request Curb On Private Land Ownership

By Gladwin Hill

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 13 (UPI).—The United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, dominated by Third-World representatives, endorsed a call Friday for sharp restrictions on the private ownership of land.

After two weeks of deliberations here, the 4,500 delegates approved more than 100 recommendations aimed at improving community life around the world.

The delegates asked that land be managed as a public resource rather than a profit-generating commodity and called for redistribution of land in poor countries and for a more equitable distribution of wealth.

"Land, because of its unique nature and the crucial role it plays in human settlement, cannot be treated as an ordinary asset, controlled by individuals and subject to the pressures and inefficiencies of the market," the conference declared.

"Private land ownership also is a principal instrument of accumulation and concentration of wealth and therefore contributes to social injustice. It unchecked it may become a major obstacle in the planning and implementation of development schemes."

The closing hours of the conference were punctuated by parleys and maneuvering by the Arab bloc for sharp restrictions on the private ownership of land. The Arab bloc, supported by Communist and Third-World nations, persuaded the conference to endorse a statement, opposed by Israel, saying, "In occupied territories the uprooting of the native population and the establishment of new settlements for intruders is inadmissible. The vote was 59 to 8, with 25 abstentions."

A second Arab resolution, in effect endorsing Rovenber's UN vote equating Zionism with racism, was the subject of debate in the conference's final hours, before it was approved, 58-15 with 10 countries abstaining.

The debate centered on a paragraph that read: "Human dignity and the exercise of free choice consistent with overall public welfare are basic rights that must be assured in every society. It is therefore the duty of all people and governments to join the struggle against any form of colonialism, foreign aggression and occupation, domination, apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination referred to in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations."

The conference outlined dozens of recommendations on housing, the most specific was that, in

Beirut Radios Cite Fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

A sniper in the Syrian-held Codry Restaurant on the main boulevard leading to the airport prevented anyone moving from or toward the main terminal, where several hundred employees of Middle East Airlines have been confined since the siege began.

Both the Phoenician radio and the Voice of Palestine broadcast accounts of Syrian armored attacks in the Meina area northwest of Beirut and in the Arakoub, where Palestinian guerrillas have operated since 1969.

The hills of the Arakoub have been the principal staging areas for raids against Israel and the area is popularly known as "Fatahland."

[In Jerusalem, UPI reported, the Cabinet debated recent developments in Lebanon today, but government sources said the situation still does not warrant an Israeli intervention. Military sources said some Syrian armored units had advanced to within 14 miles of Israel's frontier with Lebanon.]

Agreement Said Close

DAMASCUS, June 13 (UPI).—Syria and the Arab League were reported to be close to agreement yesterday on the details of establishing a multinational Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

Arab League general secretary Mahmoud Rida met with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and said afterward that their talks had been fruitful and that Syrian agreement on the details of putting the force in place in Lebanon might be reached soon.

Syria Accuses Iraq

BEIRUT, June 13 (UPI).—Syria today accused Iraq of mounting "a campaign of hatred, enmity and doubt" against Damascus and called Iraq's explanation of troop movements on the Syrian border unconvincing.

Iraq has moved about 4,000 armored troops to its western border with Syria since the Syrian invasion of Lebanon March 23, Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut said.

order to improve the lot of the privileged people, nations insure all their citizens of supplies of potable water by 1980. The conference's conclusions like other UN enactments, not binding on participants, they will be submitted to General Assembly for ratification as yardsticks for national performance.

UN Meeting Sets Fund for Agriculture

ROME, June 13 (UPI).—United Nations conference to convene an African Arab to encourage South Africa and approved the establishment of a \$750-million International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Conference sources said that which extended the conference extra day, came close to the fund at its inception.

The last obstacle was cleared tonight when Gabonese chief Jean Camara agreed to host declaration opposing any role nations which practice apartheid in the conference record, insisting it be made part of fund statutes.

A fund spokesman said, "Fertile members pledged million and promised to \$5 come up with \$50 million toward the goal of \$1 billion. The industrialized and all-peace nations each pledged \$100 million for the fund's first year."

"Even if the meeting was difficult the effort was worthwhile because the object had been reached. This was to launch resources to poor countries to help them to increase their own food production," Sen. Joseph Medbo, the Italian conference president, said.

Delegates initiated the agreement and established a preparatory committee to begin to bring it into operation.

Mr. Camara's demand morning came as a surprise to the resolution of an earlier public vote. "I was asked to have cleared the way for final approval of the fund," U.S. and West German states said they would withhold their contributions if the Arab and Arab nations were approved of the clause. The United States, the largest individual contributor, has pledged \$200 million to fund and West Germany, \$100 million.

The pledging conference, scheduled to conclude yesterday, extended into a third day by conflict over whether Israel be a donor or recipient of the fund.

"This was resolved when I made it clear it did not affect the fund's status as a neutral fund," he said. Israel pledged \$50,000 in aid.

11 Rightist Parties Of Europe Decide To Form a Union

COPENHAGEN, June 13 (UPI).—Delegates from 11 European Christian Democratic and related parties at 11 nations decided today to form a "European Christian Union" and called for establishment of a joint congress with a general assembly.

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Guerrillas Down Thailand Jet

BANGKOK, June 13 (A).—Communist guerrillas shot a Thai Air Force fighter today during a bombing mission. Communist stronghold in northern Thailand, Friday, an force spokesman said today.

The pilot of the U.S.-made jet, Flying Officer Peng Kaysamont, is reported to be rescued and rescue teams at the scene, the spokesman said. "The F-4 was shot down to napalm on suspected Communist positions in the Khao I Dang area north of Bangkok," the spokesman said.

The incident was the first single jet for the Thai Air Force since Thailand began its campaign against Communist guerrillas more than a decade ago. The spokesman said the plane was attacked by the guerrillas at Khao I Dang.

25 Abducted Refugees Freed; UN Panel to Chide Argentina

By Robert Cox

BUENOS AIRES, June 13 (UPI).—The UN High Commission for Refugees announced that it will make a strong protest to the Argentine government over the abduction of 25 political refugees, who were released yesterday after being beaten up.

The refugees—all but one of whom were under the protection of the UN group—were seized by 40 armed men early Friday in two hotels where they were lodged with their families at the expense of the UN. It was erroneously reported at first that 50 persons had been abducted.

The UN charged that the refugees were dragged away by the gunmen in cars without license plates. The 25, all men, two of them boys of 17 and 18, one a

Foot Bridge Collapses

NAPLES, June 13 (UPI).—A truck loaded with live pigs smashed into a pillar yesterday, causing a pedestrian overpass to collapse on the Naples-Salerno superhighway. No humans were hurt.

SALE
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For further information, bookings: **PAN ASIATIC TRAVEL**, 22 Park Lane, London W.1. Tel. 01 6971267. Telex 32557.

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TWA FROM PARIS: THE ONLY DAILY 747 TO CALIFORNIA.

Leaves at 11:40, arriving Los Angeles 16:10 and San Francisco 18:46. Call your travel agent, or TWA.



TWA NOT across the Atlantic.

Jobless, Vice Rolls Are Saigon Problems

BANGKOK, June 13 (AP).—Saigon radio has confirmed a recent French press report that South Vietnam's most pressing social problems arise from the facts that it has 3.5 million persons unemployed, 150,000 prostitutes and 250,000 drug addicts.

The broadcast, monitored here, said that the creation of new economic zones and reformation camps and the restoration of factory production are among the efforts by the Provisional Revolutionary Government to solve the problems.

Italy Quake Toll to 969

UDINE, Italy, June 13 (UPI).—The death toll from the Friuli region's May 6 earthquake rose to 969 Friday when a woman died in a hospital from injuries she suffered in the shock.

News Met Cowdies

Mr. Tanassi issued a statement today denying a consultation with Mr. Cowdies to prove that "I have never met Cowdies and I have never seen him." Mr. Tanassi said, "I am totally removed from any hypothesis of corruption."

Meanwhile, Scotland Yard officers, acting on information from Rome, today arrested Sandro Secchi, a 32-year-old neo-Fascist member of the Italian Parliament sought in the killing of a Communist and wounding of another May 28 at an election rally in the town of Sezze, near Rome.

ANSA, the Italian news agency, said Rome police tapped telephones and searched 25 homes to trace Mr. Secchi to London. The former paratrooper has been expelled from the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement. The Chamber of Deputies Tuesday stripped him of his parliamentary immunity to clear the way for his arrest and prosecution.

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Miss Ray Names Sen. Gravel

FBI Is Reported Investigating Allegations of Sex for Votes

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT).—Federal investigators are looking into charges by Elizabeth Ray that she was ordered by former Rep. Kenneth Gray of Illinois to have a sexual encounter with Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, to further Gray's hopes of securing the senator's assistance in passing legislation, according to sources close to the investigation.

Reagan Wins 8 Delegates in Missouri

By Edward Walsh

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 13 (AP).—Ronald Reagan yesterday won 18 of Missouri's 19 at-large delegates to the Republican National Convention, giving him a new push in his campaign for the presidency.

Only the personal popularity of Christopher Bond salvaged single delegate for the President at the daylong session of the Missouri Republican Convention. By a handful of votes, Gov. Bond won a place on the other side of the state. Two other Ford supporters—Lt. Gov. William Phelps and Attorney General John Danforth—were denied places in the state's delegation to the national convention that begins Aug. 12 in Kansas City, Mo.

While less than 1 per cent of 2,250 national convention delegates were at stake here, Mr. Reagan's decisive show of support was a psychological victory for a state that both sides said before the voting could go either way.

Moreover, the Ford-Reagan race for the nomination is so close that even a relative handful of delegates such as those needed here could turn out to be decisive.

The delegates Mr. Reagan picked up here pulled him within about 80 votes of Mr. Ford in the race for the 1,130 committed delegates needed to capture the nomination.

The President needs more than 200 additional delegates to reach that number and Mr. Reagan less than 300.

The former California governor's victory here also assured control of the Missouri delegation to the convention by at least a 2-1 margin.

Earlier, the Missouri Republican meeting in congressional districts, selected 15 Ford delegates, 12 Reagan delegates and 11 uncommitted delegates to a state convention, attended by 39 delegates in a Shrine square, selected remaining 19 at-large delegates.

The importance of Mr. Reagan's victory was accentuated by the fact the Missouri convention was the first of 11 state GOP conventions where delegates remain to be selected and where the Reagan battle will continue several weeks.

Arter Captures 10 of Delaware's Convention Votes

DOVER, Del., June 13 (AP).—Jimmy Carter won 10 of Delaware's 12 Democratic convention votes yesterday.

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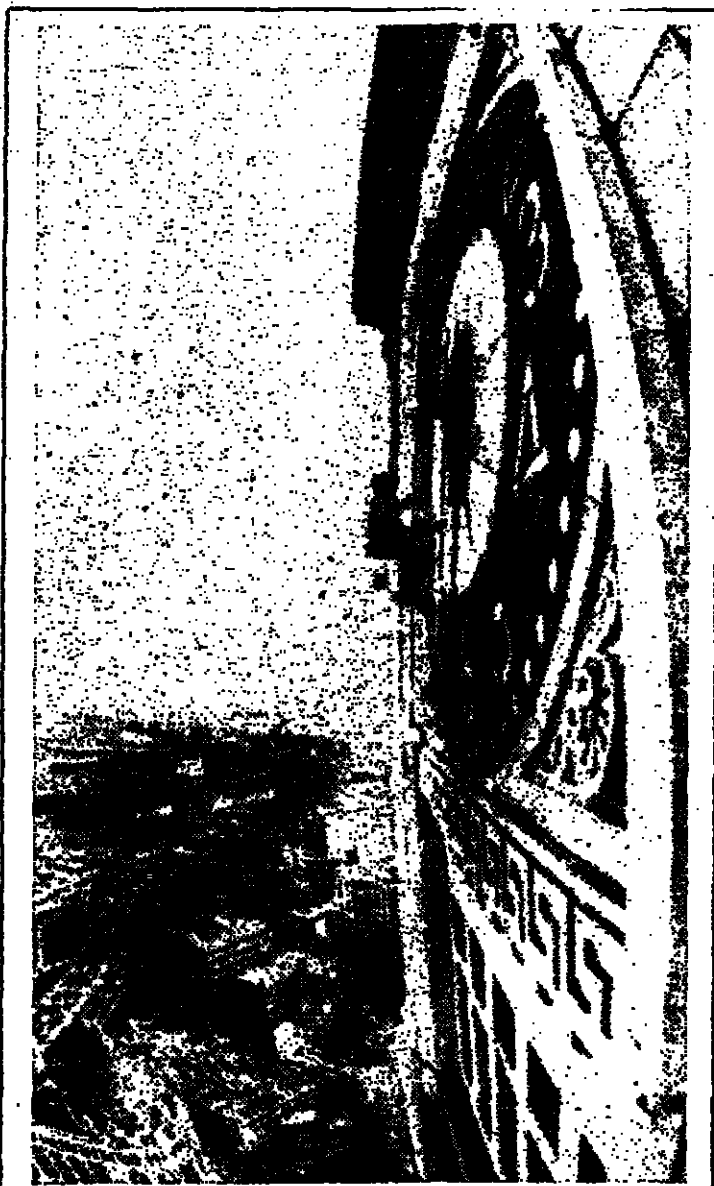
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TIME ON HIS HANDS—With Boston underneath, a painter touches up the clock on the Customs House.

Egypt Calls In Police to Kill Stray Dogs to Check Rabies

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, June 13 (WP).—The sound of gunfire and the yelping of their puppy brought a British businessman and his wife rushing out of their villa near the Pyramids to see what was happening. They were too late.

The animal was dead. He had wandered outside the garden gate without his collar and was shot down by the police. He became another casualty of the only shooting war Egypt is currently waging, the war against rabies, one of the country's most persistent public health problems.

By government figures, more than 25,000 dogs have been executed by police in the last four months. The usual targets are not the safely inoculated family pets of foreigners and rich Egyptians but the bony, scruffy animals who roam in uncontrolled packs through city streets and rural villages.

The sound of shots is frequently heard in the evenings in Cairo's suburban neighborhoods as the police open fire on wandering animals.

42 Victims Reported

The Ministry of Health says that 42 persons died of rabies in Egypt last year, a figure that specialists say is probably low because many cases in rural areas are not reported.

More than 20,000 persons were bitten by dogs and required to receive a series of anti-rabies injections. With the dog packs growing and the incidence of bites increasing, health officials asked the police to step up their efforts to get rid of the potential carriers of the disease, which is fatal if anti-rabies inoculations are not started in time.

"It is cruel but what can we do?" asked Dr. Ahmed Akkad, the Health Ministry's director of preventive medicine. "You can get rid of them by shooting or by poisoning, and poison is too dangerous."

"It's just so heartbreaking when it's your own dog," the businessman's wife said after the loss of the puppy. "My son was terribly upset. We came from England where there has been no rabies for 50 years and children are taught to play with any and all dogs. But we're all to blame for keeping dogs out here."

A Constant Threat

For Cairo's rapidly growing foreign community, rabies poses a constant threat in ways that the many other diseases endemic here do not. Schools warn children about keeping away from strays and bring in veterinarians to lecture about the proper inoculation of pets.

Rabies Death Suspected

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—An Asian restaurant owner has died from suspected rabies, arousing fears in Britain that the disease will spread here from Europe.

Health authorities in Manchester, where Mohammed Muslim, 52, died on Friday soon after doctors spotted symptoms of the disease, announced: "We have no reason to believe rabies has reached Britain."

They said the immigrant was bitten by a dog in Bangladesh a year ago, before he came to Britain. The incubation period for rabies ranges from two weeks to a year.

Palestinians End Rations Protest

JERUSALEM, June 13 (UPI).—About 80 Palestinian refugees yesterday ended an overnight sit-in strike in the local office of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to protest a cut in their flour rations.

UNRWA officials said the refugees left after receiving assurances that the agency would try to make up the shortage in the near future. Last month, UNRWA cut the monthly flour rations by half, to 11 pounds a person, for financial reasons.

Israeli officials say that most of the refugees are employed and the monthly rations are just "the icing on the cake."

Girl Gives Details on Plot to Poison Castro

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP).—A teen-age girl who caught the eye of Fidel Castro was sent to Havana by the CIA in 1960 to kill the Cuban Premier with poison tablets to be slipped into his coffee, according to the New York Sunday News.

The assassination attempt failed because the girl, fearful that the tablets might be discovered as she entered Cuba, secreted them in a jar of cold cream in her handbag and they melted, the News said in a copyright story by Paul Meslin.

The girl, identified as Marie Lorenz, told the newspaper that the CIA agents who recruited her for the assassination mission told her "it would change history." She said the agents also told her, "You're the only one who can do it."

Girl Is Traced

The News said an investigator for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities and the newspaper traced the girl to where she now lives in New York City. Quoting Miss Lorenz, the newspaper gave this account:

Miss Lorenz, a German-American, met Mr. Castro aboard the liner Berlin a month after he seized power in Cuba. Miss Lorenz's father was captain of the Berlin and took her along on a Caribbean cruise, which Mr. Castro joined at Havana. The Cuban leader dined with the captain and his daughter the evening he boarded the ship.

He took a fancy to Miss Lorenz and later persuaded her to return to Havana as his personal interpreter. She was lodged in his suite in the Havana Hilton.

CIA operative Frank Fiorini, later known as Frank Staris, when he was convicted as one of the Watergate burglars, made contact with Miss Lorenz and persuaded her to photograph some of Mr. Castro's secret papers. He also later helped her escape from Cuba.

Back in the United States, the CIA told Miss Lorenz that she could perform "a tremendous service" to the United States by assassinating Mr. Castro. "You could knock him off," she said, "and I would be a hero."

She was told by Alex Rorke, a wealthy adventurer who, she said, worked for the CIA. "It would save everybody a lot of trouble," he said.

"I thought he was joking," Miss Lorenz said. "But they kept coming back to it and I realized they were serious. Finally, they decided on poison. They said it would be easy to put poison in his food or drink. They didn't

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let me to do it or not to do it. They said if I went, I'd be protected. But who could guarantee I'd get out?"

Miss Lorenz said she was told she would receive enough money to retire if she were successful. She did not specify an amount but said the CIA offered her "thousands."

She said she went to Havana but before meeting Mr. Castro she slipped the two tablets the CIA had given her into her cold cream.

"The lobby was full of reporters and other people trying to see Castro, but he wasn't there," she said. "One of his aides recognized me and took me up to Fidel's suite. He (Mr. Castro) asked me why I left him, and I said it was because I missed my mother and my home. He said he was expecting an important phone call, but he took the receiver off the hook and he shouted to the bar-budos (bearded ones) in the next room: 'No me moleste (don't bother me).'"

"Finally, he ordered food and coffee sent up. When it came, he fell asleep on the bed, in his fatigues and with a cigar in his mouth. I had no confidence left, but I knew this was the chance to do it."

"I went into the bathroom and opened the jar of cold cream. I stuck my finger in it and the whole thing came out like yuck. I couldn't find the capsules. They had melted."

"It was like an omen. I couldn't dump a glob of cold cream in his coffee, so I shut the jar and went back to the bedroom and I watched him sleeping. Finally, I lay down on the bed beside him. I thought, 'To hell with it, let history take its course.'"

Miss Lorenz said she went back to Miami the next morning, where she was met by Fiorini.

"Stupid, stupid, stupid... why did you put them in the cold cream?" she quoted him as saying. "I said, 'Where else?' It was the only place to think of where no one else could find them."

The News said Fiorini verified Miss Lorenz's story.

Asked if she would have killed Mr. Castro had the capsules not melted, Miss Lorenz said, "No, probably not."

U.S. Limits Kills Of Porpoises by Tuna Fishermen

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The government has set a limit on the number of porpoises that can be killed incidentally to tuna fishing. Once that limit is reached, the netting technique that endangers the mammals would be banned.

The Commerce Department's National Marine Fisheries Service acted in response to lawsuits by environmentalists charging that yellowfin-tuna fishing with purse seines is endangering the survival of porpoises.

The Commerce Department set the limit for this year at 75,000, a reduction of 42 per cent from the estimated 134,000 porpoises killed as a part of tuna-fishing operations last year.

The department said it estimates that 24,000 porpoises were killed by tuna fishermen through mid-April this year. The yellowfin-tuna season ends in August.

Lewis Regenstein, head of the Washington office of the Fund for Animals, called the action a step in the right direction. But without other safeguards, he said, including an observer on every tuna boat to assure compliance with the limit, the action would be meaningless.

Guatemala Fishing Zone

GUATEMALA CITY, June 13 (Reuters).—Guatemala yesterday proclaimed sovereign economic rights in a 200-mile-wide zone extending from its coast.

At the urging of former UN Ambassador Daniel Mornihan, now seeking the Democratic nomination for U.S. senator from New York, the drafters toughened their welfare reform plank to say that it advocates "an income floor for all citizens, both for the working poor and the poor not in the labor market."

U.S. Journalist Dies After Car Bombing

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 13 (UPI).—Investigative reporter Don Bolles, 47, severely wounded by a bomb planted under his car June 2, died today.

Mr. Bolles, whose stories for the Arizona Republic included series on the Mafia activities, lost his right leg and right arm in the bomb attack. His left leg was later amputated. The attack occurred as he drove away from a Phoenix motel where, he said, he was to meet a supposed informant.

Senate Panel Ends Dispute On Latin Job for Shlaudeman

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP).—After two hastily-called secret meetings and the "urgent" intervention of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted to approve the nomination of Harry Shlaudeman as the administration's senior Latin American policy-maker.

Nine senators voted "yes" and two senators took "no position" at the end of an unannounced session on Friday to question Mr. Shlaudeman on his previous testimony to Congress and his present policy views. Friday's session followed another hastily convened committee meeting on the disputed nomination on Thursday night.

Mr. Shlaudeman was accused by Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., of lying to Congress in testimony about U.S. policy and operations in Chile. Deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy in Santiago in 1969-73, Mr. Shlaudeman testified in 1974 that "despite pressures to the contrary,

she slipped the two tablets the CIA had given her into her cold cream.

"The lobby was full of reporters and other people trying to see Castro, but he wasn't there," she said. "One of his aides recognized me and took me up to Fidel's suite. He (Mr. Castro) asked me why I left him, and I said it was because I missed my mother and my home. He said he was expecting an important phone call, but he took the receiver off the hook and he shouted to the bar-budos (bearded ones) in the next room: 'No me moleste (don't bother me).'"

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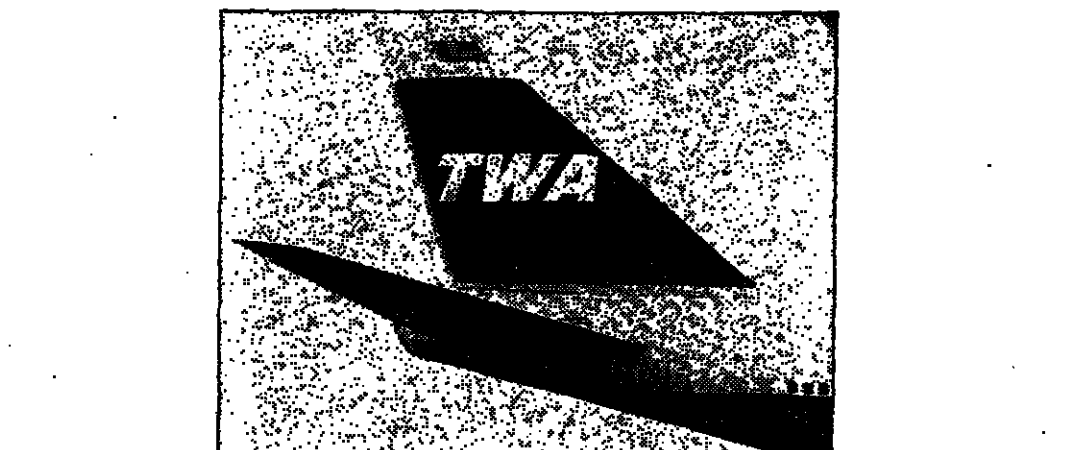
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Made in Japanese-Designed Plant

Home Air-Conditioner Units Are Soviet Fruit of Détente

By David K. Shieler

BAKU, U.S.S.R. (NYT)—The consumerism that has begun to captivate the Soviet Union now has a new monument: A huge, highly automated Japanese-designed factory that makes nothing but home air conditioners.

The units, made to fit into windows of houses and apart-

ments, have started to appear this spring in state stores throughout Baku. Clerks report brisk sales despite their relatively high price of 430 rubles (\$563) each. A salesman said that numerous customers were coming to Baku all the way from Soviet Central Asia, the country's hottest region.

It would take a worker in the air-conditioner factory, where the average monthly wage is 130 rubles, more than three months to earn enough to buy one of the machines he helps build.

Soviet Credit System

But the units can be bought under the Soviet Union's credit system, a procedure that allows people to pay on time for such items as refrigerators and stoves (but not automobiles). Only one item may be bought this way at a time. The payment is deducted from wages, usually over a period of one or two years, and a low interest rate is charged.

The factory in Baku is testimony both to the economic successes of détente and the growing Soviet taste for comfort. For an economy geared mainly to heavy and military industry, this plant represents an extraordinary investment in valuable hard currency for a consumer-oriented production process.

Many consumer items here are made on the side with leftover material by factories devoted to other functions, particularly military ones. Some household air conditioners, for example, have been produced by plants concerned principally with turning out industrial air conditioners, compressors and the like. Those for home use have been nothing more than low-priority side items.

By contrast, the Baku factory concentrates on mass-producing air conditioners for the home. Its technology, purchased in a big



A worker in the Japanese-designed home air-conditioner factory at Baku, U.S.S.R.

package from the private entrepreneurs of capitalism, constitutes one of the virtues, from the Soviet viewpoint, of détente.

Foreign Technology

As international tensions have relaxed, Moscow has bought foreign technology in many fields, including oil exploration, chemical production, truck manufacturing and computers. But few of these purchases have involved consumer goods.

Both General Electric and the Japanese concern Toshiba were considered for the air-conditioner factory and Moscow awarded the job to Toshiba with a \$100-million contract to design and equip the factory and to train its workers to run and maintain the sophisticated assembly lines.

Soviet construction crews were

so slow in erecting the factory, a Japanese source said, that Toshiba executives had to push constantly for faster action, sometimes even appealing to Politburo members for help. Finally, the source reported, army construction men were sent in on weekends.

The factory was completed on time in December, but it is still being run at a rather leisurely pace. Only a fraction of the machinery, virtually all made in Japan, West Germany and the United States, is now operating; most of it stands idle.

Mistakes Costly

According to the plant's director, Sanan Akhundov, all this is intentional for mistakes in such an operation can prove expensive. About 160 units are being com-

pleted each day now, he said, compared with a goal of about 10 times that number when the plant achieves full production.

Furthermore, in the absence of much support industry, most of the components such as copper tubing are being purchased from Japan. Mr. Akhundov said, though the hope is eventually to have everything Soviet-made.

Japanese technicians, who once numbered 400 to 500 at the plant, are now down to a skeleton crew of 23, and they will be gone in about two years.

One of them has worried openly about what he sees as the Soviet penchant for ignoring safety practices; he must constantly remind workers and supervisors to be careful, he says. When asked what would happen after he left, he just laughed.

A New Country Is Emerging

Royal Tour Offers a View of Tibet, Ties

Mana Ranjan Josse, editor of the Kathmandu daily newspaper Rising Nepal, was one of the first two journalists to visit Tibet in recent times when he accompanied King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal there on his four-day visit this month. He wrote the following article.



King Birendra

KATMANDU, June 13 (Reuters)—Chinese officials indicated during the recent four-day tour of Tibet by King Birendra that the former ruler and present status of the last Dalai Lama of Tibet are still important issues in the now autonomous region.

The Nepal King, the first foreign head of state to visit Tibet since it became part of China, was shown around the palaces and temples of the successive Dalai Lamas and the Museum of the Revolution depicting their misrule.

Thus, the tour included visits to the Potala and Norbulingka Palaces, the winter and summer residences of the Dalai Lamas, the Jokhang Temple and Drepung Monastery.

These revealed the wealth of Tibet's former rulers and demonstrated the care that the Chinese have taken in preserving Tibet's treasures, buildings and antiquities.

Exile in India

I formed the opinion that the position of the Dalai Lama, now in exile in India, will be a major issue in the process of normalization of relations between Peking and New Delhi.

Considering the depth of anti-Dalai Lama feeling and the extent to which the Chinese have gone in exposing the evils of the old Tibetan society, this will be a slow and extended process.

No real breakthrough can be expected unless the government of India requests the Dalai Lama to go back to Tibet and accept the new realities firmly established there in the 17 years of his exile.

However, the Chinese also make no bones about their view of the links between India and the Soviet Union, Peking's arch foe. In addition, the Chinese-Indian border dispute remains unresolved.

My first impression as I landed at Lhasa Airport, 65 miles from the 1,300-year-old city, was the starkness of the Tibetan landscape.

The topography of the roof-of-the-world nation is austere, domi-

nated by rocks, sand and snow-topped peaks. The narrow strip of green which follows the road through the valley of the Sang Po River, now renamed the Yalu-sangpo, is in stark contrast to the mountains, where not a blade of grass is seen.

An equal contrast is between the traditional whitewashed rock and mud dwellings of the Tibetans and the clusters of modern, functional buildings surrounded by walls.

But on both—in big Chinese and occasionally Tibetan characters—the slogans of Communist ideology drive home to the visitor the reality of the changes that have swept the once-idolent land of the lamas.

These changes began with the 17-point agreement that Tibet signed in Peking in 1951.

The signatory for Tibet was Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, a former member of the Dalai Lama's Cabinet, who now is vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

As the highest ranking Tibetan in the Peking hierarchy, he was chief host to King Birendra. He also took part in rounds of talks

between the Nepalese and China during the King's weeklong trip. Chinese officials disclosed that for monks in present-day Tibet preaching and conversion is no longer permitted. This meant that when the present generation of lamas dies out there is no possibility of a religious revival.

Monks must do manual work like the rest of the people. In the Drepung Monastery, for instance, they tend vegetable fields and orchards.

There now are only 300 to 400 monks at Drepung. In the past this monastery alone housed 7,000 and the three main monasteries of Lhasa reportedly had a population of 20,000.

When King Birendra visited the Norbulingka, or winter, palace complex, from which the 14th Dalai Lama fled in disguise of March 19, 1959, he was shown only the new or "immortal" palace built by the Dalai Lama between 1954 and 1956 and part of the sprawling compound which houses several temples and guest houses set in wooded surroundings of cypress, willow, walnut and apricot trees.

His Unmade Bed

Chinese guides made points of reference to the unmade bed of the Dalai Lama, from which he "hurriedly" rose on the night he fled Tibet.

They also stressed that the residence contained two "very modern bathrooms."

The Norbulingka Palace was a gift by the seventh Dalai Lama and each of his successors added to it, building in effect their own self-contained palaces.

During a two-hour tour of the Potala Palace, King Birendra, accompanied by his sister, Princesses Wangey and Tashi, and an aunt, was specially shown the eastern or central portions.

Restoration Work

Like all the other monasteries visited, this was in excellent shape, although it was evident that some of the restoration work had been recently carried out.

All contained precious objects—religious statues and artifacts, antiques, jade, turquoise, pearls and rubies, some of them the size of a man's fist.

A Chinese official said the gold used in one Budd image, not by any means the biggest seen, weighed 13 pounds. The official said it was worth 2 million yuan, roughly equivalent to \$1 million.

It was only one of thousands of small, medium and large images of the Buddha in the Potala Palace alone. The old palaces were equally crammed. The extent of the stored wealth is unimaginable.

The Museum of the Revolution showed the progress made in the country since it became an autonomous region of China in 1955. But more graphic was the depiction through photographs and life-size statues the exploitation of the serfs "talking animals," as they were reported to be regarded in the heyday of lamaism, both feudal lords and monasteries alike.

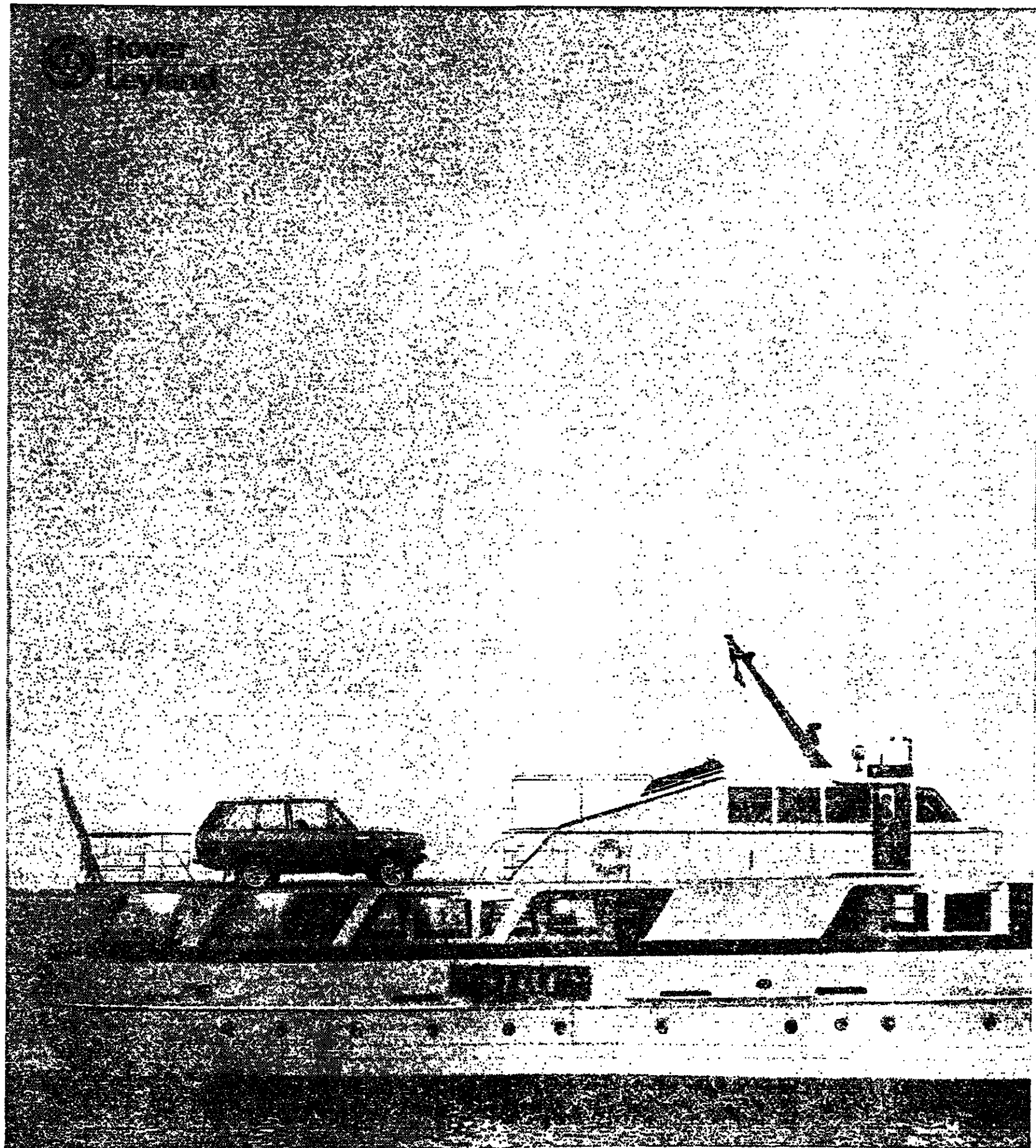
Lorillard Admits Doubtful Funding

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—The Lorillard Tobacco Co. has made questionable payments that may add up to \$15 million involving foreign sales of tobacco in the last five years, according to a spokesman for its parent company, Loews Corp.

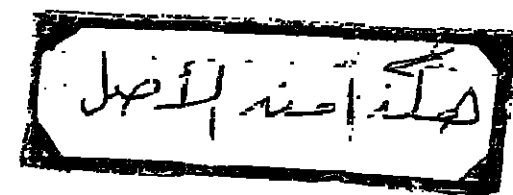
The spokesman also confirmed reports that executives made \$48,000 in domestic political contributions from 1971 through 1973 and received improper reimbursement from the company. The disclosures were made by Lorillard to the Securities and Exchange Commission, he said.

The spokesman declined to elaborate on which executives made the payments or, in the case of the foreign payments, which countries were involved.

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News Analysis

Gandhi Visit to Russia Shows
Close Ties—and One Discord

By Peter Osmon

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI)—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit here last week showed how close her ties to the Kremlin have become in recent years—and the distance she is trying to maintain.

The Russians spared nothing in their hospitality for Mrs. Gandhi and her family. Party leader Leonid Brezhnev rode to the airport in a downpour to welcome her and then presided over her talks with Soviet leaders—another usually accorded only to visiting heads of state.

Mrs. Gandhi was housed in the Kremlin's most lavishly appointed, best guarded and guarded as what she, in fact, became: Moscow's closest and in the Third World, a notable voice for the Russians the top councils of the non-aligned states.

Cooperation between our two countries," Mrs. Gandhi said at opening dinner here, "is a fine example of how two peoples with different political systems and socio-economic structures can work together for mutual welfare and progress."

Detractors who have frequently predicted limits to the depth of this cooperation, have proven false.

An Indian-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed in 1971, on Mrs. Gandhi's last visit here. And while Mr. Brezhnev was in New Delhi in 1973, an 11-year-old 15-year accord on economic cooperation was signed.

Mrs. Gandhi gained politically from her visit in its victorious war with Pakistan—at a time when U.S. warships were menacingly patrolling the Bay of Bengal—and from providing military aid, there.

The economic debt is large, with the Russians now financing about 90 Indian projects ranging from oil exploration to technology.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Gandhi reiterated again last week her intent to keep the Kremlin at arm's length.

She refused to endorse the Asian collective security pact signed at the summit last summer—that Mr. Brezhnev has been promoting successfully since 1969.

In views remain the same," said at a press conference yesterday, indicating that earlier stands.

As problems of Asia are extremely complex," she added, "while everything should be done to see there is greater unity, the economic situation of the independence of each country should be strengthened."

The Asian pact is generally considered a Soviet ploy for asserting influence in the area at China's expense. Despite India's cool relations with Peking, Mrs. Gandhi has not been willing—

and evidently still is not—to provoke the Chinese directly, notwithstanding Moscow's eagerness to have her do so.

Ties With Peking

Indeed, India recently announced plans to exchange ambassadors with Peking for the first time since their 1963 border war.

Although Mrs. Gandhi has insisted—publicly and doubtless in the private talks here, as well—that the "new friendship moves" toward China "do not mean repudiation of old friends," she would find it especially awkward now to harass Peking by giving even a limp blessing to Russia's Asian security plan.

Analysts say, moreover, that India is positioning itself to play the dominant role at an important nonaligned summit conference in Colombo in August. The posture to Peking, as well as the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Pakistan, is part of a process, specialists believe, of "burnishing India's image" for that session.

Another consequence of that process, some diplomats say, has been the absence of any substantive agreements during Mrs. Gandhi's Moscow talks. Relations are already so extensive, however, that few thresholds were left to be crossed.

A new pledge of friendship and cooperation was contained in the communiqué made public today after Mrs. Gandhi left for home from Tbilisi in Georgia, but it was basically a reaffirmation of the existing pact.

Son's Role

An important sidelight to the visit was the presence of Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, 29, who has become one of her closest advisers since the declaration of emergency a year ago when civil liberties were suspended, political opponents arrested and new economic measures enacted.

He is considered strongly unsympathetic to his mother's political alliance in Parliament with the pro-Moscow Communist party. Presumably as part of the effort to win him over, Mr. Brezhnev expressed notably strong backing for Mrs. Gandhi's emergency actions.

"Your government's action against internal and external reaction," he declared at a dinner Tuesday night, "met full understanding in the U.S.S.R. Reaction's attempt to launch a counter-offensive encountered a resolute rebuff from all democratic forces of India."

Oppositionist Arrested

NEW DELHI, June 13 (AP)—George Fernandes, an opposition labor union leader working underground for the last year, was arrested Thursday in Calcutta, the National News Agency announced yesterday.

Mr. Fernandes, 46, organized underground opposition to Mrs. Gandhi and published tracts against her imposition of press censorship, suspension of civil liberties and crackdown on political opposition.

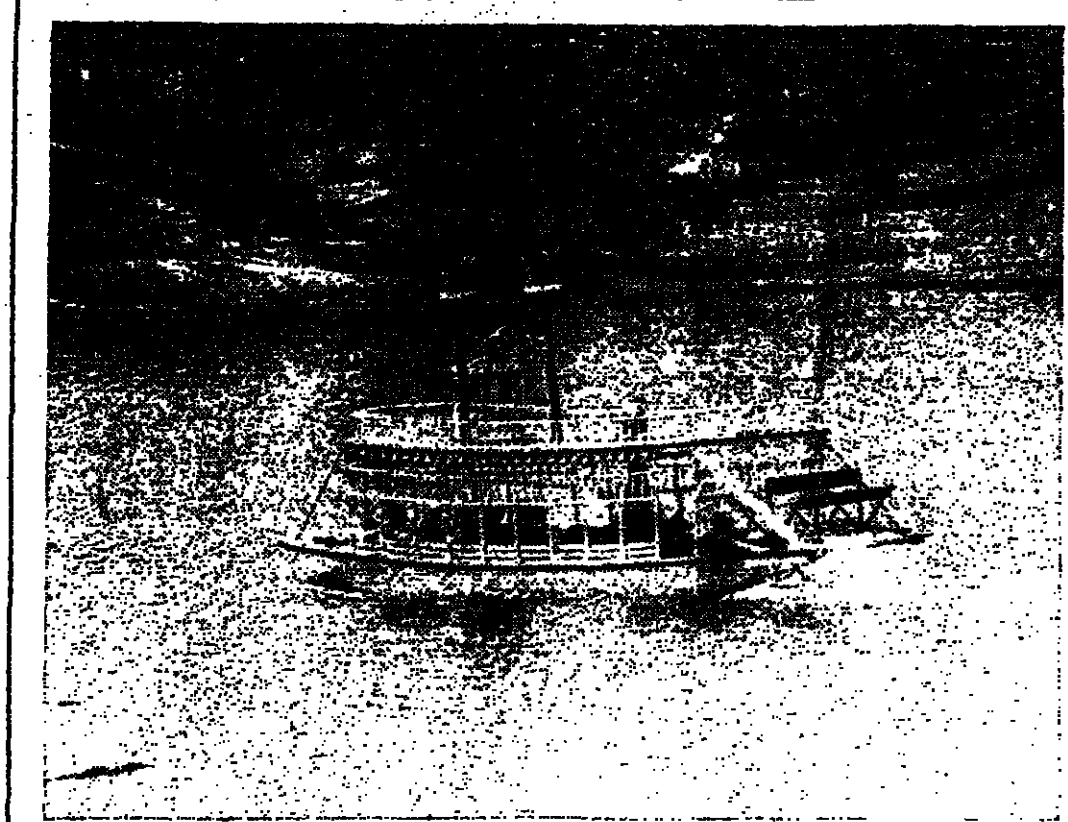
Sources said Mr. Fernandes would probably be charged under India's Maintenance of Internal Security Act, the government's main weapon for detaining political prisoners indefinitely without trial or stated charges.

Faeroes Press Strike

Delays New Laws

THORSHAVN, Faeroe Islands, June 13 (Reuters)—A six-week-old strike by five of the six newspapers in these Danish islands is preventing new bills approved by the Lagting (parliament) from becoming law.

The North Atlantic island groups' home-rule constitution requires that all new legislation be announced in the press to become fully valid. About 57 laws are held up, Faeroes printing press is on strike for higher wages.



CRUISING—Youngsters from a school in Washington enjoying a gentle ride on the riverboat Ellamse Belle during outing on Lake Fairfax in suburban Virginia.

Envoy Sees Foreign Minister

U.S. Said to Oppose Ethiopian Mass March

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, June 13 (UPI)—The United States has apparently been applying heavy pressure on the Ethiopian military government to call off a mass march of peasants aimed at crushing a 15-year-old secessionist movement in Eritrea.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hummel met last week with Ethiopian Foreign Minister Kifle Wodajo in the midst of a series of secret meetings between him and high government officials, it was learned here.

The ambassador, who has just been named assistant secretary of state for Southeast Asia Affairs, refused to comment on the substance of his meeting except to say: "We have made our views known on the matter [of the peasant march]... in the highest levels of the Ethiopian government."

The march, involving 20,000 to 40,000 lightly armed peasants, was tentatively slated for its initial stage almost a month ago. The volunteers have been waiting ever since in camps and villages located just to the south of the province's border.

Previously it was thought the main reason for the suspension of the march was to provide time for an attempt at negotiations. This may still be a major explanation for the halt in the march, plus problems of arms and logistics. But it also appears that the United States has been pressuring the government to stop the march because of its possible detrimental effects on U.S.-Ethiopian relations.

The U.S. government has rela-

tively little influence with the radical Marxist regime ruling Ethiopia. But it is still Ethiopia's main arms supplier, giving Washington some leverage at least over military matters such as the prosecution of the war in Eritrea.

The military government is still insisting that there is no such thing as a "peasant march" in connection with its efforts to crush the secessionist movement in Eritrea.

Meanwhile, high government sources reported that Ethiopia's diplomatic initiative to find a negotiated settlement to the Eritrean problem still had not resulted in any positive response from the Eritrean Liberation Front, the group responsible for the Arab-backed guerrilla war in the strategic province on the Red Sea.

"We are still awaiting something from the other side," the sources said.

West Germans
Hold Refugee

HAMM, West Germany, June 13 (UPI)—An East German refugee wanted by the Communist regime in East Berlin for the alleged murder of two border guards was back in prison Friday after his release two weeks ago.

In re-arresting the refugee, Werner Weinhold, 26, a state court overruled a decision by a lower court in Essen which had set him free for lack of evidence, although Mr. Weinhold admitted having fired in the direction of two Communist border guards while fleeing to the West.

The Essen court said it released Mr. Weinhold because he had acted in an emergency while being denied his right as a German to freedom of movement. East Germany on Thursday officially demanded Mr. Weinhold's extradition and offered a 100,000-mark (\$39,000) reward for his capture.

Protest Fails to Block
Tahiti Assembly Vote

PAPEETE, Tahiti, June 13 (AP)—Demonstrators in favor of local autonomy occupied the territorial assembly of French Polynesia last week to block a meeting of the assembly. But a majority of the members met in another room to elect a president and steering committee.

The demonstrators scuffled briefly with police but no injuries were reported. Gaston Floss, local Gaullist leader, was elected president of the assembly.

The government announced May 17 an Eritrean "peace plan" that included an offer of regional autonomy for the province, an amnesty for most political prisoners, an end to the state of emergency there and negotiations with "progressive Eritrean forces" for a peaceful settlement to the war.

The term "progressive forces" is believed to refer specifically to the Marxist faction of the Eritrean Liberation Front known as the People's Liberation Forces. It is this group that the military government reportedly hopes will respond favorably to its offer to get negotiations under way for an end to the worsening war.

The People's Liberation Forces is dominated by Marxist and Christian elements considered to have more in common with the Arab nationalist-oriented wing of the front called the ELF-Revolutionary Command.

The military government has been extremely pleased by the reaction to its peace offer by a number of key Arab states, as well as the Eritrean population, the sources said.

A delegation led by a ranking member of the ruling Provisional Military Council, Maj. Berhanu Beyeh, is on a tour of Arab capitals, explaining the government's Eritrean plan in an attempt to get their support in bringing the Eritrean Liberation Front to the negotiating table.

The local state-controlled press has reported that the Sudan, South Yemen and Egypt have given their backing to the Eritrean position.

2 British Unions
Oppose Wage Lid

LONDON, June 13 (Reuters)—Two trade unions, representing journalists and rail workers, said yesterday that they will vote against the Labor government's wage-restraint policy at a special meeting of Britain's Trades Union Congress here next week.

But the opposition of the two unions, together with that of the Building Workers' Union, which has already said it will vote against the policy, is unlikely to prevent a final agreement being reached between the government and the TUC on wage restraints. Observers are predicting an overwhelming vote in favor of the policy, which provides for pay raises during the next year of 4 1/2 per cent in return for tax relief. Britain's largest trade unions have already endorsed it.

Military Aid Bill Ready for Passage

Senate Drops Mozambique From Arms List

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI)—The Senate bowed to a filibuster threat by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., Friday and dropped Mozambique from legislation authorizing \$8.7 billion for 2 1/4 years in foreign military aid and credits.

With the deletion of the Mozambique money, the Senate completed action on all amendments to the bill but postponed final passage until tomorrow because of heavy absenteeism late Friday.

Besides providing \$8.7 billion in new budget authority for fiscal 1976, the three-month transition period to a new fiscal system, and fiscal 1977, the bill permits credit sales of arms which bring its total impact to nearly \$9.4 billion.

Israel and Egypt are the biggest beneficiaries, with Israel scheduled for up to \$2.9 billion in arms credits and \$1.5 billion in defense-related economic aid during the 27-month period. Egypt will receive \$1.6 billion in defense-related economic aid.

The bill also contains controversial provisions to bring under congressional control and review the sale of major weapons to foreign nations both by the U.S. government and commercial suppliers. Such sales totaled well over \$10 billion last year, according to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

These permit Congress, by a concurrent resolution which does not require the President's signature, to veto any U.S. government or commercial sale of arms abroad if it exceeds \$25 million or if it involves components of a major weapon system and exceeds \$7 million.

Under the bill, Congress by joint resolution, which does require the President's signature and therefore can be vetoed by him, can block aid or credits to a government that engages in torture or other practices that make it a "gross violator of human rights."

By a similar method, it can stop aid to any country that discriminates on the basis of race, religion or national origin against U.S. citizens or firms selling defense articles and services.

Communists Halt
Talks on Holding
European Parley

BERLIN, June 13 (AP)—The committee seeking to formulate a convening document for a conference of all European communist parties has interrupted its session in East Berlin, the official East German news agency, ADN, said yesterday.

The latest session began Thursday. In May, the East Germans had billed the meeting as the last one before a full conference would be convened. The conference is already a year overdue.

The ADN statement said the meeting took place in a "businesslike and comradely atmosphere"—language which indicates that varying points of view were still being presented. ADN said the meeting would be resumed "shortly."

The Romanian and Yugoslav parties and those of France, Spain and Italy have balked at giving the Russians a statement recognizing Moscow's hegemony over the Communist movement.

ADN said that the committee meeting had been broken off so that the representatives from 28 parties "can report the results and work accomplished to their central committees."

Bangladesh Reports
54 Killed in Floods

DAKKA, June 13 (AP)—At least 54 persons have died and about 5 million persons have been affected by floods in Bangladesh, officials said yesterday.

Heavy damage to crops and houses was reported in Sylhet, Chittagong, Comilla and Noakhali districts. The water level was nearing the danger point at the Kapai hydroelectric dam that stores water in a 300-mile-long lake, the officials said.

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
OF THE LOUKKOS REGION, B.P. 48
KSAR EL KEBIR
NOTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS N° 5/76.

The Head of the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Loukkos region will receive, until the 31st Chaiban 1396 (August 18, 1976), at noon, offers of price for the construction of a 40-apartment building, next to the pumping stations, in the Loukkos area.

The documents may be withdrawn at the head office of the ORMVAL, Kasr El Kebir, against payment of three hundred Dirhams (300.00 DH).

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
OF THE LOUKKOS REGION, B.P. 48
KSAR EL KEBIR
NOTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS N° 6/76.

The Head of the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Loukkos region will receive, until the 31st Chaiban 1396 (August 18, 1976), at noon, offers of price for the construction of four centers for the Agricultural Development of the Loukkos area.

Works will be divided into two lots which can be grouped:

- Lot A: Construction of the Agricultural Development Centers of Dilaia and Arbousa.
- Lot B: Construction of the Agricultural Development Centers of El Aouamra and Ziaoula.

The documents may be withdrawn at the head office of the ORMVAL, Kasr El Kebir, against payment of four hundred Dirhams (400.00 DH).

10. The voices of children.
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American Airlines.

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Palestine and Lebanon

The war in Lebanon seemed, at the outset, to be merely a replay of tragedies that had plagued the region for centuries—a clash between Christians and Moslems. To be sure, from the beginning of the struggle, there were more modern notes added: The Christians were marked by a conservatism that merged on fascism; the Moslems by a radicalism that tended toward Marxism.

But as the killing went on, new layers of hostility were added—or assumed greater consequence. Nations outside showed concern: The French for the Christians; the Libyans for the Moslems; the Iraqis for the left. Syria seemed primarily interested in restoring the old balance to a stabilized Lebanon, while both Egypt and Iraq were troubled by Syrian intervention, and the rest of the Arab League was divided among moderates and extremists with respect to Lebanon as they had been over the Israeli question.

Of all the outside forces complicating the bitter battles in Lebanon, however, the Palestinians began to loom larger and larger, until they virtually overshadowed the rest as an issue, if not as combatants. To a degree, the Lebanese Palestinians had triggered the initial explosions—they were feared by the Christians as a state within the state and one which might bring on hostilities with Israel. And they were supported by the Moslem radicals as allies against the establishment in Beirut and as enemies across the Israeli border.

This was no new element in the troubles of the Arab neighbors of Israel—there had

been war over the Palestinians in Jordan, and Syria had largely succeeded in bringing its refugees to heel. In fact, it was Syrian Palestinians who took part in the first ventures of Damascus to restore order in Lebanon.

Now, the Palestinian question seems crucial to the efforts of the Arab League to "keep" the off-shattered peace in Lebanon. Those countries like Iraq and Libya which have few refugees from Palestine and which are most intransigent on the Israeli status, seem committed to the Lebanese Palestinians. They doubtless have their own national, religious or ideological interests to advance—but at this moment the Palestinians appear to embody all of them symbolically, however contradictory they may be in fact.

It is important for the Arab League to resolve the disputes within its own ranks—for its own future and for the peace of Lebanon. And that includes a rational approach to the Palestinian question. Obviously, the Palestine Liberation Organization's thesis of a single state comprising Israel and the rest of Palestine is sheer fantasy: Lebanon proves that. It is equally obvious that the Palestinians would make uneasy neighbors for both Israel and the Arab states if their present leadership were to be settled on territory of their own.

Yet this may be the only practicable solution for a problem which neither the Israelis nor the Arabs seem capable of resolving in any other fashion. The Palestinians constitute an issue that will not die—and which is causing too many people to die.



A Ford and Reagan Ticket?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Ford and Ronald Reagan have got themselves and the Republican party into such a pickle in the presidential election that maybe their best hope now is to leave room for a Ford-Reagan ticket and fight the Democrats together.

This is not now a happy thought for either side. They are engaged for the moment in a scramble for delegates and are cutting each other up, but if this goes on and if the polls mean anything, the Republican party will be the loser, no matter who gets the GOP presidential nomination at Kansas City.

The New York Times-CBS News polls of Republican voters in California, Ohio, and New Jersey dramatize the GOP's problem. These polls indicate that about 35 per cent of Ford supporters will vote for Jimmy Carter if the President is rejected at Kansas City, and that about the same percentage of Reagan supporters will desert their party if Ford is nominated.

Party Loyalty

This may be a little misleading. In the end, party loyalty would probably cut the defection rate, but even so, the Republicans, with less than 20 per cent of the registered voters of the country, obviously need all the Ford and Reagan supporters they can get if they are to have a chance against the Democratic coalition of governors, mayors, and labor union leaders in the big Northern electoral states, who are now reluctantly backing Carter, and his supporters in the South, the Middle West, and elsewhere.

It is interesting that Ford has not ruled out a Ford-Reagan ticket. Preoccupied with the struggle for the presidential nomination, he has allowed his aides to put out TV propaganda suggesting that Reagan as president might get the country into a war over Panama or Rhodesia in Africa, while Reagan has attacked Ford and Kissinger for "losing" the arms race to the Soviet Union, and has even suggested that the economic recovery is a temporary political fraud. Even so, the President has said he would consider Reagan as his vice-presidential running mate, and if he is to hold the Republican party together, this may be the best he can do.

Separately, Ford and Reagan are in trouble against a Democratic party that has been captured by Carter. The political and labor union leaders have their doubts about the former governor

of Georgia, but they have been out of power for eight years, and will back him rather than Ford or Reagan.

But together, Ford and Reagan might have a chance. At least they would avoid a split in their minority party. They have the experience of age, and maybe Reagan could get the electoral votes of California, and maybe even of Texas, while Ford might hold Michigan and other parts of the Middle West.

Unlikely Combination

For the moment it seems an unlikely combination, but no worse than any other. Ford, if he wins, could go to John Connally of Texas as his vice-presidential choice. Reagan, if he wins, could go to Elliot Richardson, who is always willing, or somebody else, but unless Ford and Reagan supporters combine against the Democrats, the Republicans will be in serious trouble.

Would Reagan accept second place? The chances are that, if he lost the scramble for the nomination, he would. He has done very well in the primaries, better than he expected against a president of his own party. He has clung obstinately to everything that's out of date, but he has a dedicated following, and in the vice-presidency, he would have a better role in Washington than he ever had in Hollywood.

In fact, the vice-presidency, if it weren't for the possibility of leading to the presidency, is almost perfect for Reagan: decorative, theatrical, and not too much work. Besides, he would have more power to argue his conservative philosophy in Washington as vice-president than in his role as governor of California, and even if a Ford-Reagan ticket lost in November, he would have at least one last part to play on the national stage.

The Wrong Thing

Would Ford accept Reagan on the ticket after all Reagan has said against Ford's policies? Probably yes. Ford knows the dangers of going into the autumn campaign with a divided party. He can read the polls. He is not the sort to take Reagan's political remarks about Panama, Rhodesia, or the Soviet Union too seriously. He is a forgiving man, and having pardoned Nixon, he could presumably forgive Reagan.

At the beginning of this election, the Republicans had the option of finding their young men and looking to the future, but they have an inflexible instinct

for doing the wrong thing, and they chose to go with men in their 60s.

The Democratic leaders, if they had had their own way, would probably have done the same thing, but Carter, the new boy, knocked them over, and is now putting together the party organization, the labor union leaders and the Democratic governors and mayors in a unified effort to recapture the White House.

This would be a problem even for a unified minority Republican party, but a divided GOP is a formula for disaster. Accordingly, a Ford-Reagan ticket may not be as unlikely or silly as it now seems.

The Politics of Defense

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—One of the least understood political issues in France is military policy including relations with NATO and the United States. The misunderstanding is more divisive for the governing coalition of President Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republicans and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's Gaullists than between the government and the Socialist opposition.

This spring a presidential plan was disclosed to double the defense budget over the next six years, to modernize conventional forces, and play down France's nuclear arm. Orthodox Gaullists, who don't like Giscard's pro-U.S. attitude and distrust his closer working relations with NATO, suspect the President is betraying the rigid policy of General de Gaulle which appeared to distance France from the Western alliance.

Top members of the government dismiss such complaints by the Gaullist faithful. They say there has been no shift in strategic doctrine, only an adjustment to the needs of efficiency. This argument is lent credence by an excellent book just published here called "La France et la Défense de l'Europe" by Comte François de Rose, who recently retired after serving brilliantly as French ambassador to the NATO Council.

Obligation

De Rose points out that 50,000 French forces are stationed in West Germany, that while France quit the integrated NATO command it is still a member of the alliance organization, through its Council, arms production commit-

tees and coordinated air defense, and that it is obligated to give immediate, automatic aid to its European partners in the Brussels Treaty all of which are in NATO) until 1992.

The government says its new chief of staff, Gen. Gaudin, has already taken steps to make France a more effective ally, adjusting to the strategic policy of graduated response and making it possible for French forces to advance speedily deep into West Germany, in case of emergency.

In other words, France's strategy accords with NATO concepts of "forward defense."

In one important diplomatic area, however, France remains in disagreement with its allies and it wishes to take a tougher, not a softer stand. This is in connection with mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR) being negotiated in Vienna by West Germany, the Benelux countries and the United States, for NATO, and by East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Soviet Union, for the Warsaw Pact.

"The MBFR exercise seems to us to be founded on a wrong approach," says Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, "and therefore we refuse to participate. It started on the basis of reducing military forces in Europe to make way for political changes that have not come about."

"The United States felt this would provide protection against congressional pressure in Washington for unilateral withdrawal of American forces. But pressure for such withdrawal has greatly diminished. And we think the fundamental approach incorrect."

"You cannot have a special zone for military reductions in an artificially designated area and you cannot work out a special status which gives the Soviets the right to check in such a zone, above all to check on West Germany's troops grazing horses in the fields, which has a say in West German military affairs."

"The issue covered by the MBFR talks includes the territory of countries in Europe's heart participating in negotiations, and it covers areas covered by either the Western or the Eastern alliances Sauvagnargues argues."

"This concept lets the Soviet do whatever they wish outside the zone affected. But it is impossible to have a military balance. There is a built-in political imbalance. Moreover, anything taken away by the United States must go across the Atlantic, whereas the Russians would merely withdraw from Germany."

France, therefore, retains its independent line regarding what it considers good for the North Atlantic Treaty partners, even when this brings about disagreement with its allies."

Such insistence on independence lay at the heart of De Gaulle's theory of relations with NATO. He refused to accept integrated military forces in Europe for fear the nuclear powers would use the troops for the very purpose of attacking the United States.

But to criticize the present government—as some Gaullists do—for being friendly with the United States as well as allied to it, for trying to make French contributions to European defense more effective, is to misunderstand the Gaullist position. Gaullists argue that

The U.S. and South Africa

Secretary of State Kissinger and South African Prime Minister Vorster will bring markedly different perspectives to their meeting in Europe two weeks hence. The United States, scared into a new concern for black liberation by the Soviet-Cuban intervention in Angola, will be asking whether South Africa will cooperate in an effort to bring majority rule promptly and reasonably peacefully to Rhodesia. At the least, the United States would like to see Pretoria hold itself available as a haven for Rhodesian whites if their situation turns into a bloody rout. Secretary Kissinger no doubt also wants to start exploring whether South Africa can be engaged in a continuing series of discussions pointed at reducing the prospects of racial strife and Communist penetration alike. Washington is uncertain of its own feel for the South African scene and figures a talk with the top man will help.

The United States is still far from ready to deal with South Africa across the whole broad front of apartheid. That is a task for the next administration. The urgency of the Rhodesian crisis, however, is adequate reason for the Kissinger-Vorster meeting, despite the fact that some South African whites are hailing it as evidence of U.S. acceptance of South Africa, apartheid and all. Such a judgment is not just premature; it is silly. The United States needs South Africa in Rhodesia to put into effect the U.S. strategy for achieving majority rule under the appearance of U.S. auspices and methods, not Soviet ones. This is an important basis for cooperation, but a limited tactical one. South Africa's rulers will be making a big mistake if they read into it a U.S. seal of approval for their apartheid policy.

In any case, we believe South Africa stands to gain quite enough from this limited cooperative effort with the United States in terms of its own objectives in Rhodesia and its own interest in laying the basis for a broader association with Washington. It is true, of course, that the more South Africa comes to rely on the United States, the more vulnerable South Africa will become to the U.S. interest in moving South Africa itself toward the concept of equal rights for all its citizens. And that is why, in fairness, it will be important for Mr. Kissinger to make that interest plain to Mr. Vorster. The secretary should be careful not to leave South Africa thinking it can slide into a solid, lasting relationship with the United States while doing nothing to deal with the enormous, long-term race problem confronting it at home.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Prisoners of Castro

International agencies, official or private, that try to monitor human rights violations around the world are often accused of concentrating their fire on right-wing governments and ignoring abuses by Communist regimes. The truth is that Communist rulers are often more ruthless and more effective in maintaining closed societies; and documented information from those countries is difficult to acquire.

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission has just effectively answered charges that it is concerned only with rights violations by conservative governments with an 83-page report charging Fidel Castro's Cuba with "cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment" of political prisoners. In its first document on Cuban conditions in six years, the commission said it had forwarded many complaints about abuse of prisoners to the Castro government but had never received a single reply.

When a government ignores its queries, the commission says it "presumes the allegations to be true." The report was completed too late for the agenda of the Organization of American States meeting in Chile, though Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger commented there that the document "confirms our worst fears of Cuban behavior."

Publication of the report will doubtless provoke another round of savage attacks by Havana against the parent OAS. But far more convincing than Castroite oratory would be an offer to allow the Human Rights Commission to go to Cuba to investigate the charges freely. The Cuban report, along with others on Chile and the entire hemisphere, underscores the impartiality of the Human Rights Commission and reinforces its mandate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 14, 1901

June 14, 1926

PARIS.—The Figaro states that at the sitting of the Paris Municipal Council today a letter from Paul Mourne will be read, offering to present to the city Victor Hugo's house in the Place des Vosges, to be converted into a museum. This house was inhabited by the great poet from 1822 to 1848, and in it he wrote his great drama. It will be inaugurated on the centenary of his birth, Feb. 26, 1902.

MOSCOW.—The Russian crown jewels have found their way back to Moscow after being hawked in vain through the various capitals of Europe in search of a multimillionaire. Only a few comparatively unimportant gems were sold. The rest have been placed by the Soviet government in a museum in the Erechkyva Boulevard where they are now on view under the surveillance of a special guard.

The U.S. Churchill

If your newspaper has survived since 1901, it is surely because of better editing and less reliance on the Daily Mail of London, whose survival astonishes me.

In the "Seventy-Five Years Ago" feature on the editorial page (Herald, June 8), under a London headline, there is no indication that "Winston Churchill, the rising literary hope of the nation," is in fact the American novelist, and not the great prime minister, who always signed his writings Winston S. Churchill to avoid confusion.

Did the Herald, as it then was, confuse the two in 1901 or in 1976, when the item was called "The Daily Mail quoted. I cannot defend the late novelist's

treatment of Lincoln, but he was born in St. Louis shortly after the Civil War and grew up there, so at least his "view of social life in St. Louis" was first hand.

In 1901 Sir Winston was the MP for Oldham, and Winston Churchill (did "The Crisis" ruffle too many feathers in St. Louis?) settled in New Hampshire, where he was a member of the legislature from 1903 to 1905.

Camnes.

D.R. STILES.

Hourly Wages

Re "Wages in U.S. & Elsewhere" (Herald, May 27).

A comparison of gross salaries is not realistic. The impression that a Swede or a Belgian for

example, earns more than an American is misleading; apply income tax and you will see what I mean. In fact a table showing net income after taxes would surely reveal the U.S. to be well in the forefront of "take-home" earnings.

BRIAN M. BARROW.

Oslo.

The Washington Post editorialist replies: "The editorial did not get into gross salaries at all. It compared hourly wage rates. Mr. Barrow says that because of lower taxes, take-home pay in the United States is higher. But, on the other hand, the Europeans' taxes buy them things—i.e., medical care—that the American has to pay for out of his take-home pay. By any rigorous accounting, Swedes earn more on the average than Americans."

Despite Imperfections

U.S. Primaries Prove Their Effectiveness

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—This year's 30 presidential primaries, with all their imperfections, have demonstrated their value far beyond what anyone might have hoped when they began in New Hampshire last February. They have told us a lot about the mood of the voters and about the condition of the two major parties.

First of all, they have demonstrated a considerable discontent with things as they are. Yet they also have shown that U.S. voters are proud of their country and want a leader who will voice that feeling and who will accent the positive. Issues are important, but not as important as the man—and the voters seem to want, above all, a man they can trust. Among the Democrats, the appeal of Jimmy Carter and Jerry Brown surely rests in the man more than in what each has espoused. Among the Republicans the result is somewhat different. Ronald Reagan seems to be perceived as both a leader and a genuine conservative, while President Ford has apparently been looked upon as an honest, well-intentioned incumbent who wasn't elected and ought to be given a chance to do his own right.

The country seems to be in a centrist mood. Thus Morris Udall felt the need to abandon the label of "liberal" in favor of "progressive." And George Wallace, although his health surely played a part, seemed too far right. The other Democrats who fell by the wayside in the primaries did not measure up in terms either of leadership or of issues.

The role of the primaries to winnow out the candidates has proved itself. In this process the only flaw has been the crossover vote, which was allowed in 13 states. But it is doubtful that the results would have been materially different if the rules had been different. States of uncommitted delegates present a more difficult problem.

Carter brought the South back into the Union, as far as the Democrats are concerned, by ending the Wallace dream. Yet Wallace has a point in saying that his "message" has gotten through, that all the candidates came to recognize that some major changes need to be made in Washington.

Carter also has resurrected religion in politics. The politicians have allowed large numbers of Americans to express their feeling that moral and religious principles have a role to play in our political life.

The 30 primaries have been exhausting, and the voter turn-

out has demonstrated that millions of Americans have tuned out of politics. Yet none of the candidates collapsed from sheer fatigue, which in itself tells us something about those who have survived thus far.

A lot of Americans may still be unsure about Carter, but they know a lot more about him than they did before. They know he is a rugged and tough man who has a temper and not much humor. It is evident that a Carter administration would be full of fights with Congress and full of surprises for Washington and probably for the country and the world as well. A one-to-one contest in the fall would tell us more about him, but the primaries laid the groundwork.

The primaries have shown us that the Republicans have a potent right wing, that the Goldwater dream of 1964 is still alive and that the liberal wing of the GOP is in serious trouble. President Ford has demonstrated that he is a decent man, that he has restored a sense of decency to the White House, but not very much else.

It is evident that Americans are anxious about the situation. They think government is too big, too costly, too inefficient. They also want the benefits that flow from government to them personally and indirectly through all or many of the federal programs. And the voters want a "strong" America, though what that entails in the voters' minds in terms of defense and diplomacy is hard to judge.

Positive Vote

Perhaps the single greatest failure of the Founding Fathers was their device for choosing a President. The original system has been abandoned, and in its place has grown up a system, not developed into the 30 primaries plus state caucuses of 1976.

Imperfections are evident enough. But this year's primaries deserve a positive vote of approval. On the Republican side, they have given Reagan a fair crack at an incumbent president, which may or may not be good for the party, but it is, in principle, a healthy thing. On the Democratic side, a party outsider from the South, has been given an equally fair opportunity against tremendous odds to overcome both of those handicaps. And that too is entirely in keeping with the idea that the people, as distinct from the political bosses and those entrenched in positions of power, ought to have more to say about who is final on the ballot in the fall.

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

Editor

Murray M. Weis

Editor

Robert T. McDonald

Managing Editor

George W. Bates

Harry E. Rader, Senior Editorial Writer

Imperfect naries ffective in Presses tes to Act Reforms

er Asks Passage
nal Code Change

UD, June 13 (AP).—In an
subtle mounting rightist
to clear the way for
reforms in Spain, the
at yesterday urged a
in the Cortes (parlia-
ruct debate on changes
nal code—a formality
which political parties
main illegal.

erment on Wednesday
cial vote legalising po-
ties for the first time
s. But within hours it
in the rightist Cortes
the penal code and
laws governing the ac-
political parties.

her delay for reformists,
nties on Fundamental
the National Council of
ment refused on Friday
proposals aimed at set-
an elected bleamer
replace the appointed
created by General
police Franco in 1942.
committee will be named
th the issue.

Carlos Arias Navarro,
acting on instructions
Juan Carlos, urged the
vice Committee to end
on a revised text on
of the penal code by
The government wants
to a plenary session of
before the end of the
message Predicted

sent sources, however,
passage of the reform
ment officials said that
passage of the penal
s other constitutional
planned by the mon-
id be in danger.

member Cortes, 80 per
those members were ap-
the Franco regime,
reluctant to endorse
changes on the ob-
ands that it would
end of their jobs.

ile, the Court of Public
terday gave leftist law-
to Garcia-Trevijano his
on a bond of 500,000
7,100).

cia-Trevijano and three
ncluding Spain's top
labor leader Mar-
macho, were arrested
equentially indicted on
f crimes against the
March 30.

Liberty Demanded
time of their arrest,
trying to make public
urn of the Democratic
on, a united Socialist
front demanding
and political liberties

macho was released
n two weeks ago along
ricso Alvarez Dorron-
nario Aguado Aguilar
bonds pending trial.

moeratic Coordination
a provisional govern-
Spain until elections
held.

Don Lean Sought
D, June 13 (UPI).—
Minister Juan Villar Mir
for a five-day visit to
1 Slater and confirmed
is seeking a multi-
up to \$1 billion to
up up the country's

United States Mr. Villar
meet with the U.S. sec-
Commerce and Treas-
with the directors of the
nk, the Interamerican
d the International
Fund.

lar Mir said last week
s's economy last year
orst year in the last
tes.

t Base Deal
nga Denied
NGTON, New Zealand,
(Reuters).—The govern-
satisfied that Tonga has
ed to allow the Soviet
establish a fishing base
outh Pacific kingdom.
Affairs Minister Brian
unreached.

that as a result it was
ot to send a diplomat
archipelago—called the
Islands—to investigate
ts.



TYKES ON TRIKE—A Dallas woman taking her sons on a spin recently—bike day in the park.

Developed by 2 West Germans Oxygen-Monitoring Device May Reduce Birth Defects

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—
A West German wife-husband
team of doctors has invented a
device that promises to signifi-
cantly reduce the number of com-
mon birth defects such as mental
retardation and blindness that
are due to abnormal oxygen levels
in the blood during and shortly
after birth.

The device electronically moni-
tors oxygen levels continuously
in the body without the need to
pierce the skin with a needle as
is now the case, thereby achiev-
ing one of medicine's longest-
sought goals.

Just 20 of the hand-made de-
vices, which measure perhaps the
most vital single physiologic func-
tion, now exist. They are being
tested in selected hospitals
throughout the world. At least
one version of the device is ex-
pected to be commercially
available in about a year.

Pediatricians who are know-

ledgeable about early test results
in European hospitals and two
U.S. medical centers predict that
use of the device would have a
major impact on reducing the
number of cases of mental retar-
dation, brain damage and other
forms of cerebral palsy caused
by a deficiency of oxygen in the
baby's blood, as well as the blind-
ness that results when the level
of oxygen becomes too high.

Size of a Nickel

The device, a skin sensor the
shape and size of a nickel and
covered by a large piece of
adhesive, has been tested on more
than 1,000 infants and mothers
in West Germany by its develop-
ers, Dr. Renate Huch and Dr.
Albert Huch of the University of
Marburg. The device is attached
to the skin over the chest, much
as is done when a doctor takes
an electrocardiogram. The Huchs
said in an article in the issue of
Hospital Practice being published
today that they also have safely
used the device attached to the
scalp of fetuses during childbirth,
sometimes for hours before birth.

The device is also expected to
open up new horizons for medi-
cine's understanding of normal
physiological events during child-
birth and the first few hours of
life. Doctors say that even today
they have relatively crude knowl-
edge about the rapid adjustment
of the human body from a passive
fetus in the womb to a screaming,
squirreling infant struggling to
survive in the outside world.

Doctors contend that a more
thorough physiological under-
standing is essential to the de-
velopment of better ways to pre-
vent and to treat the many con-
ditions that show up later in
childhood or in adult life but
that were caused by damage
occurring silently during and just
after birth.

Further, the Huchs said they
expected surgeons and cardiolo-
gists to apply the device to moni-
tor the oxygen level in adult
patients such as those who have
had major operations, heart
attacks and blood clots in the
legs or lungs. They are trying
to adapt the device to measure
the carbon dioxide level in the
blood, another important physi-
ological function.

Cost \$1,000 Each

Dr. Renate Huch said in a tele-
phone interview that Dagwin Sel-
ler, an engineer member of the
team, had made the device by
hand at a cost of \$1,000 each.

The device consists of platinum
and silver plates measured in
hundredths of an inch, through
which a tiny current flows. The
platinum is heated to raise the
skin temperature to 104 degrees
Fahrenheit.

This process speeds blood flow
through the small areas of skin
and allows the device to measure
the amount of oxygen at the skin
surface, which the Huchs have
found to correlate "very closely"
with the oxygen level in the
blood.

The Huchs have reported a
time lag of 10 seconds between a
change in the baby's oxygen level
and its detection on a recorder.
The lag is 30 seconds longer in
adults because their skin is
thicker.

Allows Continuous Reading

To measure oxygen levels now,
pediatricians generally stick a
needle into the thin artery of a
sick baby with a small risk of
resultant bleeding, clots and in-
fection.

The new method allows a con-
tinuous measurement without the
pain and dangers of repeated
needle thrusts, providing a
"movie" instead of a "snapshot"
picture of the amount of oxygen
available to feed the billions of
cells in the brain and other or-
gans that are so critically depen-
dent on oxygen.

Obituaries Eldridge Haynes, 71; Founder Of Business News Services

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—
Eldridge Haynes, 71, the founder
and chairman of Business Inter-
national Corp. and a pioneer in
the field of business journalism,
died Thursday in Huntington,
N.Y. His home in recent years
was on St. Croix in the U.S.
Virgin Islands.

Business International publishes
numerous research services. It
conducts studies for corporations
and governments and convenes
discussion meetings.

A native of St. Louis, Mr.
Haynes began his career as a
reporter for the old Brooklyn
Eagle at night while working days
in public relations for the Metro-
politan Life Insurance Co. He
was with the McGraw-Hill Pub-
lishing Co. for 11 years, until 1940,
when he founded the magazine
Modern Industry. He published
the magazine until 1953, when it
was sold to Dun & Bradstreet.
The following year he founded
Business International, which has
its world headquarters here.

Jim Konstanty

ONSONTA, N.Y., June 13
(NYT).—C. James (Jim) Kon-
stanty, 59, a pitcher on the
Philadelphia Phillies "whiz kids"
team that won the National
League pennant in 1950, died
Friday in a hospital here.

Hospital officials would not
make public the cause of death,
saying only that the former relief
pitcher had been ill for a long
time.

Mr. Konstanty, a right-hander,
pitched for five teams during his
11-year major-league career,
winning 66 games, losing 48 and
posting a 3.46 earned-run aver-
age. His outstanding seasons were
with the Phillies from 1948
through 1953, when he was a
relief specialist who employed a
slider and change-up with extra-
ordinary effectiveness.

In 1950, when the Phils won

their last pennant, he was voted
the National League's most valu-
able player. He appeared in 74
games (then a major league
record for pitchers), winning 16
games and losing 7, with 22 saves.

Constantine Alexandris

ATHENS, June 13 (AP).—Reti-
red Vice-Adm. Constantine Alex-
andris, 83, a World War II naval
leader, has died, his family an-
nounced yesterday. After retiring
from the navy, he served as the
merchant marine minister in sev-
eral governments.

Rev. Giuseppe Castellani

VATICAN CITY, June 13 (UPI).
—The Rev. Giuseppe Castellani,
89, official historian of the Jesuit
order, died Wednesday.

Giorgio Joyce

PARIS, June 13 (AP).—Giorgio
Joyce, 70, the only son of Irish
writer James Joyce, has died in
a clinic near Constantine, West
Germany, after a long illness, the
family announced here. He was
a singer by profession.

Romania Balks
French Bid to
Reunite Lovers

VIENNA, June 13 (Reuters).
—Romania's Communist au-
thorities have not acceded to
a French government request
that they grant exit visas to
women who have fallen in
love with visiting Frenchmen,
in some cases having children
by them.

French Foreign Minister
Jean Sauvagnargues, on a
three-day visit to Romania,
made only limited progress in
his effort to persuade the
Communist authorities to
grant the visas, French sources
said.

President Nicolae Ceausescu
complained last week that
Romanian women were often
"left on the street" once they
reached the West. Exit visas
would be granted only under
strict conditions, he said.

But a joint communiqué on
the Sauvagnargues visit com-
mitted both countries to im-
plementing all provisions of
last year's Helsinki agreements,
including the clause on free
contacts between peoples.

Condor Missile
Gets Go-Ahead

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).
—The Pentagon has ordered in-
itial production of the new Navy
air-to-surface Condor missile after
the Pentagon told Congress that
it "has successfully completed the
special testing and is ready for
initial production."

Russia Increases Duty on Parcels

TORONTO, June 13 (AP).—
Customs duties on gift parcels
sent to the Soviet Union have
been increased between 200 and
600 per cent.

Notice of the increased rates
was sent last month to retail
stores that specialize in sending
parcels to the country by Uk-
rainaka Knyha, the Canadian
franchise of Vneshtorgbank, a
Soviet company which collects the
duties for shipment. The new
rates take effect Tuesday.

A store owner said the Soviet
Union might be trying to cut
down on black market trade by
imposing the new rates. Most
customers send gifts of clothing
to Russia because of a lack of
consumer goods there but the
gifts might also be used for
resale, he said.

Ulster Civilian Slain; 2 Soldiers Wounded

BELFAST, June 13 (Reuters).—
A civilian was killed and two
soldiers were wounded in a bomb-
ing and shooting attack late last
night in south Armagh, near the
border with the Irish Republic.

An army statement today said
British soldiers patrolling the
Newry-Forkhill road just before
midnight had signaled a car to
halt. As they did so, a bomb
exploded at the side of the road,
injuring two of the men, and the
patrol came under fire. The car
accelerated toward the soldiers,
more shots were exchanged and
the driver was killed.

5 Die in Alpine Fall

BRIANÇON, France, June 13
(AP).—Six alpinists from the
Lyons area fell down a 300-meter
precipice in the Agnès massif,
near the Italian border, yester-
day. Five men were killed and
the sixth was hospitalized.

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- "Inflation et comptabilité : le grand débat" par Richard F. Vancil.
- "Vous pouvez maîtriser l'incertitude" par Irwin Kabus (l'un des responsables de la
Morgan Guaranty Trust démontre comment une technique statistique peut être
utilisée concrètement comme base de décision).

...ainsi que d'autres articles sur l'utilité des tests marketing et de la participation des
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Dinner, Lunch, Fish, Steaks
Dinner, Lunch, Fish, Steaks
Dinner, Lunch, Fish, Steaks

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Highly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.
Two shows

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TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

DINERS 24h
SPECTACLE 24h
RESTAURANTS
Dinner, Lunch, Fish, Steaks
Dinner, Lunch, Fish, Steaks

romarket.

Bonds Returning to the Market As Yields on Issues Increase

By William Ellington

off. June 15 (AP-DJ).—In Eurobond prices over five weeks has pushed to the point where infunds are again being into the market.

the demand for new issues is to be selective at when the volume of offerings is large, so it cannot be that the Eurobond market is particularly buoyant. Nevertheless, years of shakeout in the market seem to be receding, and will depend, Eurobond say, on whether the

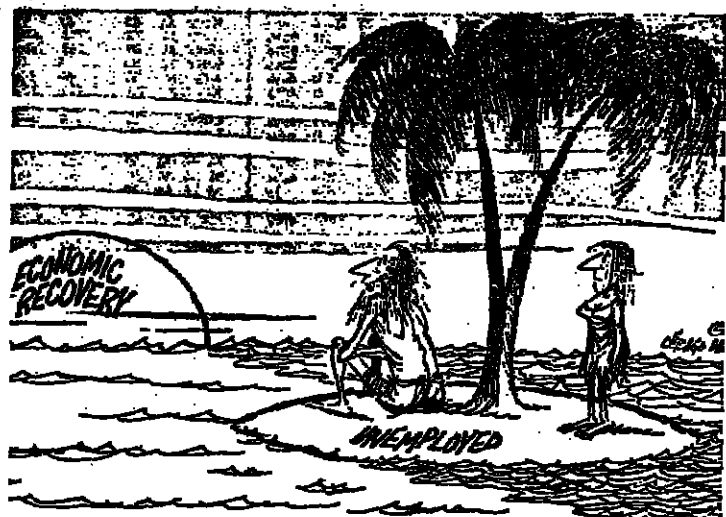
The notes were priced at par and subsequently traded at 98.35-99, which was a better performance than some observers had been expecting.

Another offering this week of Canadian-dollar notes and bonds of the Bank of Canada, Ltd., did not fare as admirably well in the aftermarket. The offering comprised \$35 million (Canadian) six-year notes at par bearing 8.5 per cent and \$25 million (Canadian) 10-year bonds at 99.25, bearing 10 per cent.

cr. weekly statistics by the New York Reserve Bank suggest press is being made in over excessive growth of money supply. The higher interest rates to expansion is accordingly

positive consideration inbond market is theational Bank's renewed check the rise of the war. This will make portfolio managers less but the exchange-rate investing in foreign cur-

of the Swiss National strategy is to keep Swiss



FISCHETTI © 1976 Chicago Daily News

**'It's Beautiful—But I'd Rather See
a Ship on the Horizon.'**

the Canadian Oil Company has a very conservative balance sheet. Income exceeds interest charges by more than eight times. The issue provides a sinking fund starting in the first year which will reduce the average life of the bonds outstanding to 3.76 years.

A bond issue of K-Mart (Australia) Finance Ltd. has a "real estate kicker." The \$36 million, 10-year bond issue will bear 8.25 per cent, but bondholders will have the right to extend the issue to the year 2002.

By doing so, bondholders will receive ascending annual repayments of the principal as well as 9.25-per cent interest on the declining balance of the principal outstanding. In addition, bondholders will receive at maturity on July 1, 2002, prorated payments from the sale of seven K-Mart

stores, which should be at least equal to the principal of \$36 million.

Also on offer is a \$30-million, seven-year floating rate note issue of Crédit Commercial de

bonds will be guaranteed by Banque Extérieure d'Algérie.

Market Volume

	June 11	June 4
Cedel	\$451.1 mil.	\$408.7 mil.
Euroclear	\$579.4 mil.	\$702.8 mil.

By Thomas E. Mullaney
WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT).—The humid air of the capital has been filled in recent days with a variety of differing analyses on the likely path of the economy at this point—14 months after it snapped out of its longest and deepest postwar recession. The congressional Joint Economic Committee is providing the forum for this regular midyear review of economic conditions and prospects.

Although the preponderance of current economic data supports the contention that U.S. business is well launched on the comeback trail, it is hardly surprising that there is less than unanimity when parties of very different political persuasions in the executive and legislative branches of the national government assess the outlook and offer varied prescriptions for dealing with it.

Democrats' Task

Unlike a year ago, however, when the Ford administration was clearly on the defensive to justify its policies for resuscitating the ailing economy, the Democratic opposition now bears the burden of convincing everyone that the nation is not on the correct course for further expansion without regenerating higher inflation.

Even the administration's staunchest critics have found it difficult to quarrel with the fiscal and monetary policies pursued here in the recent past. Fiscal stimulus (via the tax-cut route) and monetary support (through liberal credit conditions) have certainly provided the im-

petus for a rather strong economic recovery during the last year. In the current quarter, it has been estimated by various sources, the real gross national

The U.S. Economic Scene

The Washington Debate Over Future Policies

product (with inflation subtracted) has finally recovered its recession losses and surpassed the former peak in the fourth quarter of 1973 with a net rise of about 7 per cent in the last year.

It has also been calculated that industrial production is now close to its former peak after a 15-per-cent rise in the last 12 months.

In addition to the general economic recovery, there has been substantial improvement in the financial markets and in the health of many businesses and

The bond market successfully handled a heavy volume of financing, both governmental and private, last year and so far this year without undue strain, while the stock market advanced about 140 points, or around 17 per cent, on the Dow Jones industrial stock average since mid-

June of last year. And the dollar has increased strongly in the international currency markets. Nevertheless, there is a considerable amount of nervousness—probably excessive—in all of the markets because of fears over inflation and monetary policies.

Meanwhile, the profitability of U.S. industry has been greatly enhanced, liquidity has increased throughout the economy and the banking system is sound, even though there exists a large amount of real-estate debt that is yielding no income or little, to many of the nation's banks and giving them difficulties that

So while the administration's economic hierarchy can take comfort—and is doing so—in the economy's recent performance, the issue now is whether the moderately stimulative policies used so far will be appropriate to

Administration critics say the economy is beginning to lose some of its steam and needs a new push, either from stepped-up government spending or a more liberal injection of money into the system by the Federal Reserve to facilitate further expansion of spending by business and the public and to help prevent further rises in interest rates.

Alan Greenspan, William Simon and Arthur Burns, the administration's economic brain trust, have been standing firm in resisting any significant change in policy at this time. Mr. Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, indicated last week that the administration is "inclined to lift its optimistic forecasts of last January by a slight degree because the economy's performance in the first half of this year 'has exceeded most earlier expectations, includ-

Statistical Changes

He and other administration officials have been saying recently that "the evidence clearly supports the idea that the economy will continue to be strong" at least through the rest of the year. As a result, they are now talking about an unemployment rate below 7 per cent by the end of the year (it was 7.3 per cent last month) and a rise to 7 per cent for real economic growth this year instead of the 6.5 per cent they predicted in January. And they expect to adjust "slightly downward" their earlier forecast of a 6-per-cent rise in prices this year.

They are undismayed by the negative factors in the economy that they concede are there—the recent slowing of consumer spending, the overhang of unsold housing, the slowness of business

(Continued on Page 11, col. 3)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Price gains last Thursday and Friday put the stock market ahead last week—interrupting a six-week decline that had left the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials at its lowest levels since mid-February.

The upturn, not accompanied by a marked increase in trading volume, reflected several factors. Brokers had been suggesting that the market was in an oversold condition and due for an advance on technical grounds.

It was also noted that the sensitive questions of monetary policy and higher interest rates appeared to have stabilized at least for the time being. Short-term interest rates declined somewhat during the most recent week. Moreover, the market seemed to take in stride the latest upturn in the nation's money supply.

For the week as a whole, the Dow Industrial average was up 14.50 points to 978.50, the best weekly gain since the week ended April 23 when the average was up 30.23 points. Virtually all of the gain was scored Friday, when the index jumped 14.61 points.

Volume last week was 81.30 million shares compared with the 64.85 million shares traded in the holiday-shortened previous week.

Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

Barker Is Women's Titlist

Solomon Falls to Panatta in French Tennis Final

By John Vinocur
S. June 13 (AP).—The little man worked and he cursed, pumping his chest like a case of Italian Adria's as a less-tortured tennis player American Harold Solomon, snatching away U.S. shot at the French tennis championship in 21

on came within two of forcing the Italian into five sets before he Panatta, 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 7-6, 5-7, snatching away U.S. shot at the French tennis championship in 21

to needed all his strength, as he served and his scores, the reflexes at the net Solomon, who won the match, and led 6-5 in the

coming back from a 15-10. With his sharp-

ly angled backhand working, Panatta showing signs of fatigue, Solomon ran off 12 straight points in closing the gap.

Break He Needed.

Only a two-quiet volley at 30-30 in the 12th game gave Panatta the break he needed to pull even. "If it had gone to a fifth set," the Italian said, "I would have called in a replacement. I don't want to think about it."

Solomon, exhausted by a five-set semifinal yesterday against Mexican Raul Ramirez in temperature announced at 128 degrees, the tournament director announced the center court registered temperature today was 124 midway through the match—said he felt his adrenal rush too late. "I felt it in the last set. I had a shot that I thought I had, but I didn't have enough zip on the ball to move him around."

In the semifinals yesterday, Solomon beat Ramirez, 6-7, 6-0, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; Panatta defeated American Eddie Dibbs, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

In the women's singles final today, top seed Sue Barker of Britain beat Renata Tomazova of Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 0-6, 6-2.

Premier Player

After winning in Rome two weeks ago, Panatta's victory today made him the premier clay-court player in the world, although he said, "I don't want to call myself that."

He won the first set easily at 6-1, hitting four service aces out of his match total of 10, and breaking Solomon's weak service in the second game.

Solomon took Panatta's service in the second game of the second set, and led 2-0, but the Italian broke back again and moved in front 2-5, as Solomon missed volleys and drop shots, looking awkward and uncomfortable at the net. The second was gone 6-4.

The American, bidding to become the first U.S. player to win the French title since Tony Trabert in 1955, got sharper in the third set, playing increasingly to Panatta's forehand and attacking on his weaker backhand. He moved from 2-3 to 5-4 and Panatta doubled-faulted the set away.

In the last set, the big crowd at Roland Garros Stadium began to chant Solomon's name as he hit increasingly harder and Panatta seemed close to cracking. Solomon won four straight games to lead 6-5, after Panatta needed only two more points to win. Then came his moment of cautiousness, hitting a volley directly back at the Italian who returned a winner, and, after it, a forehand passing shot to force a tiebreaker.

Slipped Away

Winning the first point on a retrieve of a potential winner with a shot that looked as if he was turning away from the ball, Panatta ran up a 5-1 lead. Solomon came back to six points to three, but the match slipped away when his backhand volley hit the tape on the net and fell to the side.

"I thought I was going to get blitzed in three straight," Solomon said. "I didn't seem to get tired. But it was too late."

Panatta recalled that when Solomon began his comeback he feared he might lose the match. "I kept thinking of how Solomon was a come-from-behind player. I told myself I must take risks and force the play. Just waiting would have been wrong. Solomon gives you nothing."

The victory meant \$27,680 to Panatta and \$13,800 to Solomon.



Adriano in action against Harold Solomon.

Sunday: Cubs Top Astros for Fourth Straight

CHICAGO, June 13 (UPI).—Manny Trillo's double drove in three of Chicago's four runs in the fifth inning today, breaking a 2-2 tie and powering the Cubs to an 8-3 victory over the Houston Astros for their fourth straight victory.

Jerry Morales's sacrifice fly put the Cubs ahead, 3-2. After an intentional walk, Trillo followed with his bases-clearing double.

The Astros threatened in the sixth inning when they loaded the bases with none out but scored only one run, that coming on a fielder's choice.

Ray Burris went five innings and faced the first two runs in the sixth before he was relieved by Paul Reuschel. Burris picked up his third victory against eight losses and Reuschel got his second save. Larry Dierker suffered the loss, his fifth in 12 outings.

Pirates 6, Braves 5

At Atlanta, Dave Parker's two-run triple with two out in the ninth inning clinched a three-run Pittsburgh rally and carried the Pirates to a 6-5 victory over Atlanta and a three-game sweep of the Braves.

Parker's blow came off reliever Max Leon, 1-3, who entered the game in relief of Atlanta starter Phil Niekro, who gave up a lead-off pinch single to Manny Sanguillen to start the ninth with the Braves leading, 5-3. Leon came on and got two outs before surrendering singles to Richie Hebner and Al Oliver, with Sanguillen scoring the first run of the inning on Oliver's blow. Parker followed with a line drive

off the rightfield fence to give the Pirates the victory.

Larry Demery, 3-1, the third of four Pirate pitchers, won the game while Bob Moore pitched the ninth to earn his eighth save.

Mets 4, Giants 2

At San Francisco, John Milner's two-run single in the sixth inning gave New York a 4-2 victory over the Giants in the first game of a doubleheader.

Milner's single came off losing pitcher Bob Dressler with both runs unearned. Winning pitcher Mickey Lolich was safe on a throwing error by shortstop Chris Speier and Mike Phillips reached first on a fielder's choice and a throwing error by first baseman Gary Thomeason.

Both runners moved up on a sacrifice by Felix Millan and scored when Milner hit a line drive into centerfield, giving the Mets a 3-2 lead. Jerry Grote's second homer made it 4-2 in the seventh.

Lolich, now 3-8, gave up both San Francisco runs in the first inning.

Indians 3, White Sox 5

At Cleveland, designated-hitter Rico Arcey smacked his first home run since June 23, 1975, to pace the Indians to an 8-5 victory over Chicago in the first game of a doubleheader in which both clubs committed a total of seven errors.

Carly, who was hitting .383 on May 21 and hitting only .183 since then, also singled in the second and ripped a double off the centerfield fence in the sixth as the Indians ran their current

By Bernard Kirsch

LE MANS, France, June 13 (UPI).—Jackie Ickx's idea to come to Le Mans was the right move; the Belgian won the race today, and André Heller's last-minute decision to drive cost him his life.

Heller, an unknown in auto racing until last night, went out to join the glory of the event, even though he had been listed as a nonstarter. He never finished a lap, losing control of his DeSoto and ramming a guardrail three minutes after he had squeezed into the driver's seat. The death occurred in the dark, the race five hours old, and 19 hours before Ickx won here today for the third time.

Ickx originally had been scheduled to be in Sweden, driving a Williams in the grand prix. The Formula-One auto had little chance of victory there and Ickx signed on with Martini, the sponsor which kept Porsche in racing. He shared the driving here of a turbo-charged Porsche 936 with Dutchman Gijb van Lemmer, a winner of Le Mans in

1971 and today making his final appearance as a driver.

They teamed for the first Le Mans triumph of a turbo-charged machine. Five Porsches finished in the top 10—26 of them started in the field of 36. The Ickx car, low and sleek like the grand prix racers, never was pushed, led almost all the way and was in trouble only once, when the turbo system had to be replaced this morning.

Finishing second, 92 miles behind the Porsche, was a Mirage which placed third, last year. Driving it was the French team of Francois Migault, second last year and a native of Le Mans, and Jean-Louis Lafosse. Third was the Lola constructed and driven by Alain de Cadenet, a Briton who was helped behind the wheel by Chris Craft, also of London.

Fourth was a pit mate of the winning Porsche, one driven by West German Rolf Stommelen and Manfred Chruhl, but without a turbo-charged engine—a system which feeds more air into the engine and generates more power.

Fifth was the defending cham-

pion Mirage, driven by Englishman Derek Bell, who teamed with Ickx to win last year, and Australian Vern Shtuppman. Only 27 of the 55 starters survived the 24-hour test, and among the missing at the end of a 90-degree weekend were a pair of American stock cars, making their European debut.

A Dodge Charger driven by Hershel McGriff lasted two laps before its engine gave up. The Ford Torino of Dick Hutcheson and Dick Brooks managed almost nine hours.

Neither team had expected better because of a mixup in communications. McGriff, who said he is willing to try again next year, said he had been told in the United States that 100-octane fuel would be used here and, when he arrived, the octane level was 92. The fuel stuck in his engine and soon a fire started and he burned his chances of upholding the reputation of the U.S. private challenger. The Ford finally surrendered because of transmission woes.

Heat Problems

Several drivers almost had to give up because of the heat in this central French town. Early yesterday, American John Greenwood pulled into the pits, stepped out of his Chevy Corvette and asked for five gallons of water to be poured on his head. Ickx also suffered from the heat, and finished the happy day limping. He had burnt the heel of his right foot against a pipe by the gas pedal but the 31-year-old Belgian, a winner of eight Formula-One races, eased the pain with champagne, becoming the fourth driver to win Le Mans three times. Only his fellow-countryman, Olivier Gendebien, was a four-time victor.

Haller, 30, an airplane pilot, had only been a winner on the Alsace-Lorraine circuit. The Strasbourg resident was here for a few laps last year and caught the Le Mans fever that Ickx knows so well, but says he can't express. You feel it, you don't, Ickx said an hour before victory.

Haller was 48th at the time of the crash, ahead of only three cars. He was on the fastest part of the course, and there was nobody near him when he lost control of the DeSoto.

"The car went up like a ball of fire," said a spectator. The wreckage was brought back to the pits half an hour after the race ended, when the crowd was heading home and the race finishers were celebrating or recuperating from a long weekend.

Morgan of Reds Leads All-Stars

NEW YORK, June 13 (UPI).—Joe Morgan of the Cincinnati Reds leads all players in the first week of balloting for the National League All-Star team that will oppose the American League All-Stars in Philadelphia's Veterans Stadium on July 13.

Morgan, the league's most valuable player last season, has received 54,133 votes in the balloting that will continue through July 4. His closest competitor for the starting second-base job is Dave Cash of Philadelphia, with 30,222 votes.

Other leaders by position are Johnny Bench, Cincinnati, catcher; Steve Garvey, Los Angeles, first base; Pete Rose, Cincinnati, third base; Larry Bowa, Philadelphia, shortstop; and Greg Luzinski, Philadelphia, Mike McBride, St. Louis, and George Kingman, New York, outfielders.

Luzinski, McBride and Kingman never have been named to an All-Star squad. Bench has been selected all six times since fan balloting was instituted in 1970.

ROYALS 8, ORIOLES 4

At Kansas City, George Brett homered, tripled and doubled to drive in three runs and scored twice to lead the Royals to an 8-4 victory over Baltimore and a three-game sweep of the Orioles.

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Soviet Woman Hits Mark

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI).—Soviet runner Valentina Gerasimova set a world record yesterday in the women's 800-meter race, the Tass news agency said.

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Inner Surprises Connors Tennis at Beckenham

BECKENHAM, England, June 13 (UPI).—Roscoe Tanner's strong, greatly improved ground game defeated Wimbledon champion Connors yesterday in the first round of the Wimbledon Cup tennis tournament here.

Year-old American won, and with just over a the Wimbledon championship the result was obviously a surprise. But Beckenham is a small town and Connors has been inspired by the big crowd, so it may be wrong to say much into the result.

Tanner is now one of the front-runners for the top title.

Year-old Connors looked confident and fast at that, but he was rock-solid in the first set and held eight points to break service before finally losing his own in the 11th and the set in the 12th.

She romped through the second set and several times threatened to break Connors' lead, but eventually the Russian, still looking cool and thoughtful, broke through for 4-3 and raced on to her victory.

Kept Pressure

has rarely played as long, long rallies and he to keep the pressure on throughout the second

s was so overwhelmed by power that after losing 2-3, he moved to

sonson Asks More Year Elsewhere

REGAS, June 13 (UPI).—Jim Simpson, tired of being in his family in Los Angeles, has asked to be traded to the Buffalo Bills to play for the Los Angeles Rams—for a year of football.

He forced me to make a decision was my family," Simpson said. "I want to receive my family as the football player."

Year-old Simpson said, "I couldn't bear away from them any more."

son, however, denied that any specific deals under way with the Rams would send him to Los Angeles for a year.

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Italian Cycling Winner

MILAN, June 13 (UPI).—Italian Felice Gimondi, a 34-year-old veteran, won his third Cycling Tour of Italy yesterday after injury or illness removed three of the Belgian favorites.

Gimondi, 34, won the 1975 Tour of Italy, but he was injured and did not compete.

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Saturday: Dodger Homers Overpower Expos, 4-3

LOS ANGELES, June 13 (UPI).—The Los Angeles Dodgers utilized home runs by Steve Garvey, Bill Buckner and winning pitcher Rick Rhoden last night to power their way to a 4-3 victory over the Montreal Expos and clinch back to within three games of league-leading Cincinnati in the National League West.

The 25-year-old Rhoden delivered his first major league home run to lead off the fifth inning and give Los Angeles a 4-0 advantage. But, after yielding only two hits through six innings, the right-hander was rocked by pinch-hitter Jim Lefley's three-run homer in the seventh inning.

A double by Barry Foote and a walk to pinch-hitter Jim Dwyer preceded Lefley's first home run since 1972. Rhoden survived to complete his fifth victory of the year without defeat.

Phillies 3, Padres 2

At San Diego, Tom Hutton hit a two-run double in the 15th inning to give Philadelphia a 3-2 victory over the Padres.

Terry Harmon opened the 15th with a double to left and Mike Schmidt was intentionally passed to set the stage for Hutton's drive to the leftfield wall, breaking a 1-1 tie.

Cardinals 5, Reds 4

At Cincinnati, Mike Tyson's two-run triple highlighted a five-run St. Louis third inning as the Cardinals edged Jack Billingham and held on to snap Cincinnati's four-game winning streak with a 5-4 victory.

Cubs 5, Astros 2

At Chicago, Jerry Morales hit a two-run homer to cap a three-run first inning and singled home another run in the eighth to lead the Cubs to a 5-2 triumph over Houston.

Houston took a 1-0 lead in the first when Greg Gross singled, Rob Andrews walked and Jose Cruz singled, but Chicago came back with three in the bottom of the first on a single by Rick Monday, a balk in the field hit by Jose Cardenal, a second balk and Morales' homer.

started the fourth inning uprising against loser Gary Ross and Pedro Garcia greeted reliever Sid Monge with a run-scoring double before Johnson unloaded his fourth home run of the year.

Red Sox 5, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Dwight Evans hit a home run and a run-scoring triple to help Luis Tiant to his eighth victory of the season and lead Boston to a 5-2 triumph over Minnesota.

At Milwaukee, Joe Rudi and Gene Tenace hit home runs in the fourth inning to give Oakland a 2-1 triumph over the Brewers.

The game was scoreless in the fourth inning when Rudi led off with his sixth home run of the year. Rudi started Bill Tilden, who retired Sal Bando but Gene Tenace hit a 400-foot homer into the left-centerfield bleachers.

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Paul Mitchell, with help from Jim Todd and Rollie Fingers, earned his second victory of the season.

At New York, Jeff Burroughs, the American League's run-batted-in leader, delivered a two-run single in the third inning that gave Texas a 2-1 victory over the Yankees.

Nelson Briles picked up his sixth victory in eight decisions with five innings of three-hit ball, but was forced to leave the game when his leg stiffened up after being hit in the fourth inning by a Mickey Rivers line drive.

Steve Barr relieved Briles in the sixth and was followed by Steve Foucault, who took over in the seventh inning with men on first and third and one out and retired two batters in a row to quell the threat. Carlos May homered in the ninth for New York's only run and Joe Hoerner was called in to get the final three outs.

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Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

